Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

MAY 24TH 1958 20 CENTS

BUSINESS IN BC: Uneven Pattern Is Temporary Phase

BY LAWRENCE G. ECROYD

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Could We Stop Russian Missiles?

BY DAVE McINTOSH

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Global Triple Play Ike to Dag to Mr. K

BY MAXWELL COHEN

★

Submarine Highway Under The Fraser

BY RON KENYON

CPA

World Airline Looks Homeward
CPA's McConachie: Page 14

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May 24, 1958

Saturday Night

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Lawrence G. Ecroyd

With this issue SATURDAY NIGHT salutes British Columbia in her centenary year. Lawrence G. Ecroyd, assistant to the publisher, Mitchell Press Ltd., Vancouver, leads off with a survey of BC business. Mr. Ecroyd points out the strengths and weaknesses of BC's current economy, shows where they point and what must be done to get there, on Page 7. The Province, he says, is experiencing its "poorest boom in years" but the long range outlook is not in doubt.

Robert Francis

British Columbia's "man of the century" may well be Canadian Pacific Airlines President, Grant McConachie. From a modest beginning this driving airman has built up a mighty air transport system which crisscrosses the globe. Now, with the introduction of turbo-prop *Britannia* aircraft on overseas operations, he has his eyes on closing the gap through domestic routes across Canada. Robert Francis, Vancouver writer, tells the story in "World Airline Looks Homeward" on Page 14.

Ron Kenyon

Another "first" for BC. What do you do when you want to join two ends of a highway separated by a river and you can't tunnel or bridge? That's the problem Vancouver faced with Deas Island and the Fraser River. Ron Kenyon, Toronto free-lance writer, tells how engineers licked the problem and made world history, Page 18.

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Letters

Pastime

According to your Ottawa correspondent, Mr. Diefenbaker will have to find some work for his unwieldy flock of supporters "to occupy their energies and keep them from lapsing into listless boredom." How about knitting? Or designing a Canadian flag? Or even both? A smart parliamentarian could probably knit a better flag-design than most of our artists seem able to draw.

Let us then be up and doodling!

PERTH — RAYMOND STILES

Religion or Sociology?

In your article "Our Religious Revival" the writer quotes the Reverend Laurence Bash as saying "We must gauge the success of religious revivals by answers to these questions: Are taverns closing as new churches open? Are gambling dens going out of business . . ."

Isn't the Reverend Mr. Bash speaking here in terms of sociology rather than religion? The Founder of Christianity had very little to say about the opening of churches and nothing whatever about the closing of taverns and gambling dens. He was very insistent, however, on the need for a loving relation between man, his neighbor and his creator.

Why must religion always be equated in terms of raids on sin rather than a rise in human charity? The two don't always go together.

TORONTO — R. K. SIMS

Front Man?

What has happened to Canada's Foreign Secretary? Cat got his tongue?

Or did Mr. Diefenbaker appoint Dr. Sidney Smith for emergency purposes only, like an understudy who is expected to stand in the wings waiting for the principal to break a leg so he may get a chance to step into the part?

LONDON — T. L. THOMPSON

Boat Boom

About 25 years ago I built a cottage on a Northern lake. It was a quiet peaceful spot and about the only sounds we heard were the loon, the whippoorwill, and the faint rattling of a lid when the wild life investigated the garbage can. Now we have a loud-speaker on our right, power mower on our left, and worst of all, a lake buzzing like a hornet's nest with outboard motors.

If your predictions about the boat-boom are correct — and I'm afraid they are — it shouldn't be long before we can cross from island to mainland by hopping from one sea-flea to the next, like Eliza crossing the ice.

OSHAWA — K. S. MERTON

Bill of Rights

. . . Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's quest for the security of a bill of rights for the individual is a pressing need for Canada. Such a bill is a pre-requisite of any modern nation. The abolishment of any official question about the place of birth of a Canadian citizen or his parents is another necessity, as Diefenbaker has pointed out recently.

Once a person has been accepted to be worthy to become a Canadian citizen, his or his parents' past are a personal matter. In an age of dying nationalism there is no time to wait for a fifth or sixth generation of Canadian born citizens with common breed and history to build this nation. Of course, for the time being this will not do away with the silent national discrimination we encounter every day. But it will give a legal base to the proud and honest ones to fight back when they have to suffer from it.

When this has been achieved it will not any longer be desirable that we play "God Save the Queen" after every third rate movie thriller for then the security of being a Canadian will be stronger than such a formality, which has comparatively little meaning to a Hungarian or Canadien or Ukrainian with their non-British backgrounds even though they are loyal subjects of the Queen. . .

STETTLER, ALTA. — C. A. C. HOEHNE, M.D.

As She Is Spoke

Computers do some wonderful things.

They will work out the firm's wages while you're thinking about it, turn out and assemble parts of cars, count the rolls, pats of butter and dollops of jam for a whole chain of restaurants.

But the one thing they can't do faultlessly yet is—language translation. Experts met in London the other day to discuss this problem.

I heard some funny results of electronic "brains' " efforts in translation. The phrase "Out of sight, out of mind" became "In-

visible idiot"; "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak" came out "the drink is tolerable but the meat is uncooked".

There are a lot of possibilities here. "Cold peace" might become "Frigid woman" . . . We might get "small battleship" for "tug-of-war", "smashed discs" for "broken records". "Take off by air" could easily be rendered "undress in the open".

If you let your imagination get wet, it has no tail—I mean if you give your imagination rein the possibilities are endless!

LONDON, EC 4 JOHN CARTERET

Without Payment

Your April 26 editorial does an injustice to Secretary of State Ellen Fairclough. Contrary to your implication, she did not receive a fee for writing a statement in *Time's* current series of advertisements on the theme, "The Challenge of Being Well Informed". Surely you should recognize this is a public-service message, such as is often carried as advertising in your own pages.

Had you troubled to inquire, Mrs. Fairclough's office or *Time* would have readily set you straight.

TORONTO LAWRENCE E. LAYBOURNE
Managing Director
Time International of Canada Ltd.

Editor's Note: State Secretary Fairclough, now in another Cabinet post, has so far failed to answer a two-month-old inquiry; Reader Laybourne's involvement in the scheme does not require explanation.

Distant Plum

With reference to the article on glamorizing the teaching profession: as a teacher of English poetry I would say to its author—

. . . We'll take the cash and let the credit go,
Nor heed the ripeness of a distant plum!

WILLOWDALE ANDREW MCEWAN
(mentor recipiens)

Balancing Act

You suggest lower taxation and higher government spending as a cure for unemployment. The chances are, however, that such a program would lead to higher demands from labor which eventually would slow production and lead to further unemployment. That, at any rate, seems to be the pattern of recent years.

Of course what everyone is looking for is low taxation and living costs, plus high employment and production—a beautiful but hazy balance that no economist has ever been smart enough to figure out.

VANCOUVER WILLIAM LYONS

Who will look after Erika... where will she go?

This is Erika aged 4. She lives with her aged, broken grandmother. They have known only loneliness and despair. Her parents, driven from their native Estonia, met in a forced labor camp in Germany. Here Erika was born. Broken in health and spirit, her parents died in anguish for the safety of their beloved child. With little more hope than at the beginning, and in spite of utter misery, Erika and her grandmother fled into the Western Zone, driven by a fierce longing for home and roots. Home has been a DP barracks, cold, bare and damp. To them all is lost. There is no chance to emigrate. How long can her sick grandmother look after Erika . . . where will she go?

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

New Russian Trade Menace

UNEMPLOYMENT AND TRADE promise to bulk large in the deliberations of our new Federal Parliament. They are correlated problems, because the records show that since over 30 per cent of our productive machinery is geared to produce goods for export, the expansion or shrinkage of our export trade has always been a governing factor in Canada's prosperity. The general resumption of outdoor work has brought some alleviation of unemployment but it is still very serious in certain sections and in Ontario there are twice as many people on relief as at the parallel date in 1957. Ministers will be accused of failing to take adequate measures for coping with unemployment and will retort that they have left no stone unturned to mitigate its hardships. Meanwhile economic soothsayers, like J. R. Petrie are issuing warnings that no real escape from the present economic recession can be expected this year.

The fundamental cause of the depression is the lack of markets, which could absorb the greatly expanded output of our so-called "extractive" industries and the paramount need of Canada is an enlargement of our export trade. Now a curtailment of it is threatened by the protectionist forces at Washington, but a menace to it from Russia, which may ultimately prove more serious, deserves attention.

Offerings of cheaper Russian aluminum in Britain have lately compelled Canadian producers of aluminum to cut their prices and a number of other commodities like copper, asbestos and pig iron are being offered in European markets from Russian sources. So far only in aluminum has there been a deliberate Russian effort to cut prices below the current western rate, but the gross national production of Russia is increasing at an amazing pace—it rose 11% in 1957, a year in which the comparable advance in Canada was trivial —and the day may not be so far distant, when she will be able to flood the markets of Europe and Asia with a wide variety of goods at prices well below the level asked for competitive products from Canada and the United States.

A prominent Canadian lumberman, who visited Russia a few years ago and was given facilities for an exhaustive inspection of her lumber industry, told the writer that he was positively frightened by his investigations. He found that the Russian lumber industry, which is now nearly 90 per cent mechanized, was just as efficient as the Canadian and that the quality of its output was as good.

At present it is mostly allocated to the domestic building programs, which aim to remedy the backward state of housing in Russia, but sooner or later a large exportable surplus of Russian lumber will be available and my informant foreboded

Claude Jodoin: Politically minded.

that, when this day came, Canadian lumbermen could bid farewell to sales in Britain and other European countries. Today Russia has a potential ability to undercut a number of important North American exports in foreign markets and, if she decides to use this very powerful weapon in the cold war with vigor and efficiency, the extrication of Canada from the current depression may not prove an easy matter.

The decision taken by the delegates of the Canadian Labor Congress at its first annual convention in Winnipeg may well have far-reaching political consequences. It aims at the abandonment of the policy of neutrality in elections, which the leaders of organized labor in Canada have, with some notable exceptions, carefully pursued in the past and the creation of a new political party based on an alliance between the trades unions adhering to the Congress, other labor associations, agrarian organizations and the CCF. The now very powerful British Labor party had a similar origin.

Away back in the nineties of last century Keir Hardie founded an Independent Labor party and after the general election of 1906 it had attained about the same relative strength in the British House of Commons as the CCF has possessed in our Federal Parliaments since 1935. But it was not until after the close of World War I that The Trades Union Congress of Britain adopted most of the Socialist program of the Independent Labor party and as a result a full-fledged Labor party began to offer a serious challenge to the Liberals and the Conservatives.

The forces, which favor organized political action by Labor, have evidently, at last gained the upper hand. Claude Jodoin, the President of the Congress, who once sat in the provincial legislature of Quebec is politically minded and it can be assumed that the influence of Stanley Knowles who has been elected one of its Vice-Presidents, will be assiduously exerted to promote the new movement, for whose success certain circumstances are favorable. Hitherto a large body of the industrial workers have been suspicious that the policies of the CCF have been too much dominated by the ideas and aspirations of agrarian elements centred in Saskatchewan, the party's chief stronghold, and they have been reluctant to give their votes to its candidates. But today Hazen Argue is the sole survivor of the agrarian members of the CCF in the Federal Parliament and consequently the Labor leaders feel that they are now in a position to secure control of the party.

They may find it hard to win endorsation of the new plan of organized political action by older trade-unionists, who are firm partisans of one of the senior parties, but, if they could succeed in mobilizing the voting support of even two thirds of the million odd adherents of The Canadian Labor Congress and their dependents for the candidates of the new party, they would be able to capture a considerable number of industrial seats at the next election. Accordingly, if the new movement makes real headway, both the historic parties will have to take it very seriously and the Liberal party will have most reason to be alarmed about it as the Rightist elements in it will be disposed to rally behind the Progressive-Conservative party.

If our present rulers at Ottawa would read, mark and inwardly digest the contents of a recently published book called "Parkinson's Law and Other Studies", they might begin to apply their zeal for reforms and economies to place some check upon the alarming expansion of our Federal civil service. In 1925, when Canada had a population of about 9¼ millions the number of our Federal civil servants, per-

manent and temporary was 38,645. By 1939 their number had risen to 45,437 and the rate of increase had been much slower than the growth of the population. Naturally the increase of governmental activities produced by World War II was responsible for a notable enlargement of the Federal service and by 1941 the number of its members had climbed to 66,926. As the war proceeded, its expansion continued so merrily that in 1945 the last year of the war, 115,908 persons were on the Federal payroll.

It was a legitimate assumption that the cessation of hostilities would lessen the need for so many civil servants but instead there has been a progressive expansion of their number in the post-war era. By 1951 it had risen to 124,580 and by 1956 to 143,246 and during the 12-month period ending March 31, 1957, when there was no noticeable expansion of governmental activities, an increase of 4,521 has raised it to the formidable total of 147,777. This figure meant that although our population was less than double that of 1925, the personnel of our civil service had increased nearly fourfold. But since most of the crown agencies were not in existence in 1925, a truer comparison would be between Government departments. For these the payroll in 1957 was $627.2 million or more than eight times the 1925 figure.

But Professor Parkinson in his excellent book, which is cleverly illustrated by Osbert Lancaster, turns an illuminating searchlight upon a prime factor in the abnormal expansion of our civil service. During World War II he was a temporary civil servant in London and his experiences in this role impelled him to investigate the mystery as to why bureaucrats were, in reproducing their species, able to match the notorious fertility of rats. The chief interest of his book lies in his detailed account of his expanatory formula, now widely known as "Parkinson's Law" and its foundation is on two axioms, which are applicable to any branch of government, namely (a) that an official wants to multiply subordinates, not rivals, and (b) that officials multiply work for each other.

For example Mr. X, the head of a department, begins to find the onset of old age making work burdensome for him. He could get Mr. Y appointed as his collaborator in the work of his office, but the latter would become his competitor for promotion. So instead he appoints two assistant deputy-ministers R and S and, dividing the work between them, supervises and co-ordinates their labors. But Mr. R decides that he needs two assistants and, when this reinforcement is conceded to him, it cannot be denied to Mr. S. So seven officials are soon performing the former work of one and finding time heavy on their hands they all proceed to make work for each other.

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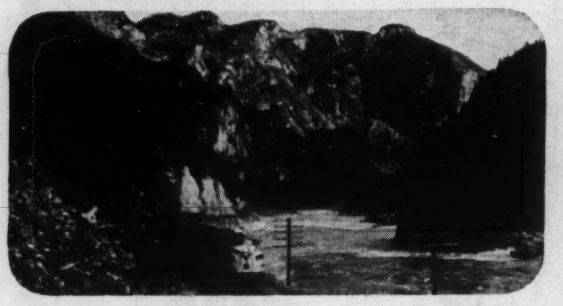

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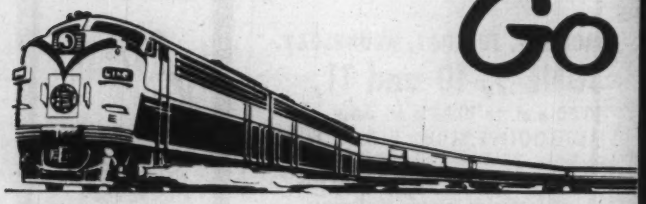

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Information and reservations from your Canadian National Representative.

Saturday Night

Twinkling lights of Vancouver, seen from Grouse Mountain, reflect confidence of BC despite present problems.

Business in BC:

"Poorest Boom in Years" Slows Upward Climb

by Lawrence G. Ecroyd

TO PARAPHRASE A CALIFORNIAN epigram of the Dirty Thirties, British Columbia is experiencing its poorest boom in years. The BC economy has paused in its upward climb, awaiting the next surge of world demand for raw materials. Early 1958 has seen a continuation of the strengths and weaknesses of 1957, with the difficult sectors of BC's economy becoming more aggravated, and the stronger elements varying between a levelling off and more moderate gain.

The chief economic weaknesses have been serious marketing problems for BC lumber and plywood, to a lesser extent pulp and newsprint, and world price declines for exports of copper, lead and zinc. Coupled with these has been the paradoxical situation of a high rate of unemployment, while at the same time there has been a rash of strikes in major industries.

On the brighter side of the business picture in general is the stepping up of house building in Canada, sharp gains in production by newer types of enterprise, in particular, our much greater annual output of aluminum, asbestos and natural gas. The thickening of BC's economy by the entry and expansion of secondary manufacturing has been notable. The general growth in population combined with increased manufacturing demand to provide a substantial gain in electrical power consumption and in sales of gasoline and other petroleum products.

In summary, the total value of all types of manufacturing output gained slightly in 1957

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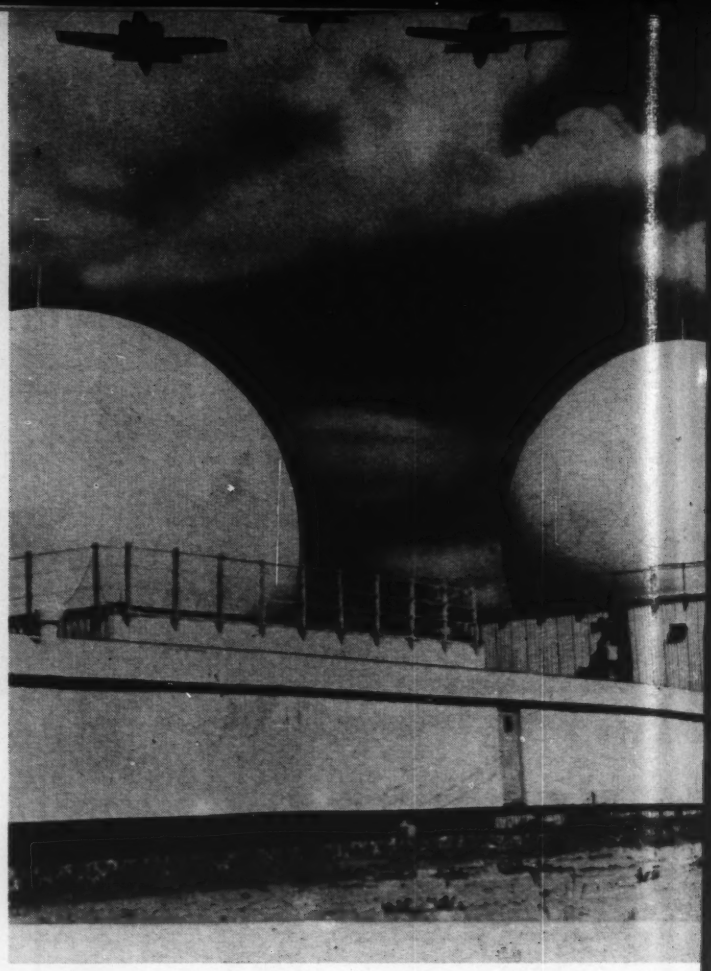
The ICBM has been described as the "ultimate" weapon. But a defence is possible and on it depends survival. Here is how we are facing challenge.



Defence in being. Radar stations and CF-100 aircraft have been outmoded by development of ICBMs. What will next move be?

Could We Stop Russian Missiles?

by Dave McIntosh

CANADA NOW IS ENGAGED in probably the most critical scientific search in its history — the hunt for a defence against the intercontinental ballistic missile. This country's survival might depend on the outcome of this search, which is occupying some of the best scientific brains available in Canada.

Countering the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) has been likened to tossing needles from opposite ends of a darkened hallway, with the hope they will collide. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the problem.

The scientists say that, theoretically, defence against the ICBM is possible. Now they are trying to determine whether it is technically and economically possible. Even if such a defence is found technically feasible, the cost of building it might be prohibitive for Canada, even with the United States bearing the greater share.

Authorities in Ottawa estimate that it will take at least seven years to perfect a counter-ICBM system. But the defence likely will come long after perfection of the ICBM itself. The years between arrival of the ICBM and the anti-ICBM will be years of deadly peril for Canada and its western allies.

Last August, Russia announced successful test firing of an ICBM and Sir Robert Watson-Watt, inventor of radar, estimated that the Russian weapon had come within 10 or 20 miles of its target.

But Canada's defence research board had not been caught off guard. It already had been working for two years on problems associated with finding a defence against the missile. This foresight can be largely attributed to Dr. O. M. Solandt, chairman of the defence research board from its founding in 1947 until 1957. While some western countries, notably the United States, were refusing to heed warnings about Soviet technological advances, Dr. Solandt was saying publicly that Russia was overtaking and indeed passing the West in fields on which it chose to concentrate, such as jet aircraft and

rocket propulsion. The West woke up last year to find that Dr. Solandt's warnings had come home to roost.

The nature of the problem: the ICBM — sometimes referred to in service parlance as "the beast" — has a speed of some 15,000 miles an hour and a range of 5,000 miles or more. At the top of its trajectory it is 600 to 1,000 miles above the earth. It is guided only in the initial propulsion stage so that during most if its 20 or 30-minute silent journey through space it cannot be diverted by electronic jamming. The only defence is to destroy it before it can reach the earth.

Canadian scientists had to start from scratch in tackling this problem because the present air defence system can cope only with manned bombers and not with missiles. Present radar has a range of less than 300 miles and jet interceptors now in existence can attain an altitude of only eight or nine miles at best. (There were reports last month that British scientists had greatly extended radar's effective range.)

Canadian scientists, in close collaboration with those in the U.S. and to a lesser extent with those in Britain, have attacked the problem on three fronts: ICBM detection, counter-missile propulsion and the effects of high velocities on flying objects.

Nearly all this research is being carried on at the defence research board's Canadian armament research and development establishment at Valcartier, 17 miles northwest of Quebec City. The staff, in fact, has the technical knowledge to put up an earth satellite although the government has no plans for such a program.

To take the three phases of the research in turn:

Detection — Every object with a temperature above absolute zero gives off warmth. And warmth radiates infra-red rays, similar to radio or light waves, which can be converted into an electrical signal.

Mirrors and special lenses can be used to collect and focus infra-red energy. This is very similar to methods used in optical equipment such as telescopes or binoculars. Infra-red radiation is propagated in the same fashion as light and thus does not require a conducting medium, such as air, to permit transmission.

The scientists at Valcartier hope to gain a thorough understanding of the mechanism of the generation of infra-red energy, its propagation and its detection. Consequently, they are sending balloons 100,000 to 150,000 feet into the atmosphere to collect data on infra-red rays. These balloons — the first was released late last March — can carry a ton of instruments in gondolas slung underneath. All measurements are relayed back to the research centre.

There is one drawback to an infra-red detection system. It cannot operate effectively through cloud. Thus a new missile detection system for North America may one day have to be suspended above the cloud level at 40,000 feet by balloons or picket planes.

The second great problem is propulsion. The counter-missile will have to get off the ground with tremendous acceleration to intercept the ICBM. There likely would be only 15 minutes' warning — or less — of the approach of an ICBM. Humans could not react quickly enough to put the counter-action into operation. Therefore, the detection system which locates the ICBM will feed its information into computers which will calculate the point of interception and automatically fire the counter-missile. Scientists say there is no insuperable problem here, that a computer could quickly and accurately calculate mathematically the point of interception.

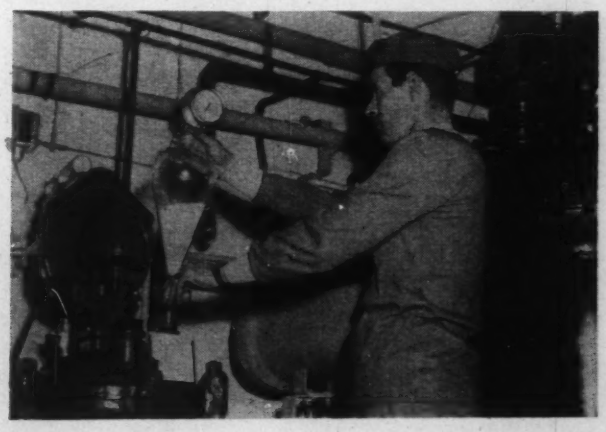
The method of the interception has not been determined. It could be accomplished by nose-to-nose collision, a near-enough detonation to destroy the ICBM or the scattering of pellets which would destroy the missile by friction because of the enormous velocities involved.

But it is known that the counter-missile will have to leave the ground with high acceleration and that the speed of the launching cannot be achieved with liquid fuels. Liquid propellants require pumps, valves and other assorted plumbing and the elaborate count-down

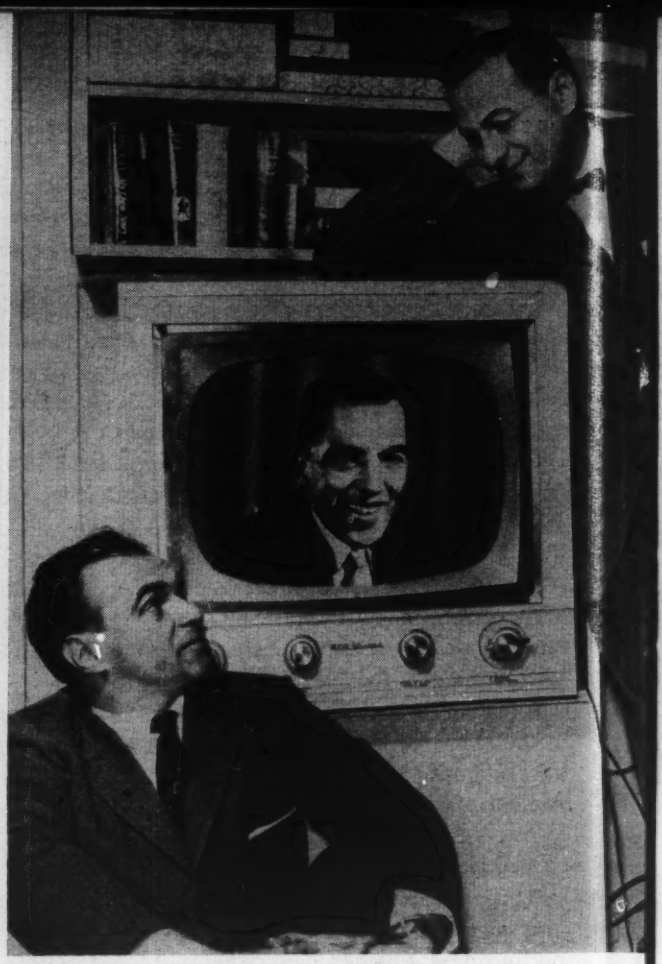
CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

Brigadier D. A. G. Waldock and Dr. G. U. Bell head work in progress at Armament and Research Development labs.

Work on solid fuels, required by counter-missiles, is proceeding rapidly. Firing tests take place next year.



Familiar faces to Canadians, Wayne and Shuster hit headlines recently when Ed Sullivan signed them for 26 performances.



They admire Sullivan's relaxed attitude at rehearsals. Wayne has coin from the M.C. engraved, "Do It Your Way".

TV Triumph on the Bigtime

by Walter Harris

THE LATEST CANADIAN ARTISTS to go south to the U.S. are Wayne and Shuster, who have been entertaining Canadians for 18 years. From the time when they worked on a humorous "Household Hints" show at $12.50 a week each, in 1939, they have set themselves to amuse their public, and have succeeded so well that now Ed Sullivan gave them an unprecedented arrangement to appear in his show.

At present Wayne and Shuster are scheduled to give 26 performances during the coming year on the Ed Sullivan Show according to their contract reportedly worth $176,000—a figure which includes salaries to their supporting players and musical arranger.

The first performance on the Sullivan show, (May 4) a 14-minute satire on the assassination of Julius Caesar called, "Rinse the Blood off My Toga", was the hit of the show which included such names as Lillian Roth and Denise Darcel. The 25-odd hours spent rehearsing by the two Canadian comedians paid off with a slick, flawless performance which drew such pleasant remarks as "unqualified hits" and "one of the best comedy teams to be seen around here for a long time" from critics on both sides of the border.

Even the technicians on the show will swear no comedy team sketch ever presented on a Sullivan show enjoyed the running laughter that Wayne and Shuster got, according to Toronto *Daily Star* columnist William Drylie. And Toronto *Telegram* reporter Ron Poulton quotes Sullivan as saying "If Wayne and Shuster do the job I think they'll do the ($176,000) fee will be cheap."

After that first show, Sullivan commented, "They're the most versatile comedy team I've ever seen".

I asked Ed Sullivan recently what it was he liked so much about Wayne and Shuster. "They are literate", he said. "Unlike most American comedians, they have a fresh, satirical approach. I want them to stay in Canada, and commute to New York, so that they don't get contaminated by our people.

"So many of our writers", Sullivan said, "seem to foregather at Lindy's or Reuben's and hash out their jokes together. The result is an unoriginal, flat series of scripts, in which the same jokes constantly appear with few variations. I want Wayne and Shuster to go on writing as they've always done, and to be themselves".

Sullivan is well qualified to judge the ills of trying to imitate other people's styles. He came to New York

Of Wayne and Shuster's sophisticated comedy, TV host Ed Sullivan says, "They are literate. Unlike most American comedians they have a fresh, satirical approach."

from a small paper in Port Chester, N.Y., where he had been writing a sports column. He tried to imitate the style of Grantland Rice, Ring Lardner, Damon Runyon, and other greats, when he reached New York. After a few days, his editor had him in and said: "I hired Ed Sullivan because of the way he wrote in Port Chester. Write as you did in Port Chester".

"So many people say: You mustn't do anything above the heads of the audience", Johnny Wayne says. "The retort to this is: Who is the audience, your sister? Anyone who thinks the public is a moron, is a moron". As Wayne and Shuster's generally sophisticated brand of comedy brings them in approximately 2,000 fan letters a year, from an audience of about ten million, this maxim is evidently applicable.

Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster started their comedy career at Toronto's Harbord Collegiate, whence they progressed to the University of Toronto. Wayne's interest in comedy was fully aroused when he started reading the Chap Books, a series of English Reformation Era comic books of a bawdy, robust nature which were the forerunners of some of the better comic books of today. Frank Shuster, whose father was a movie projectionist, was brought up in the theatre and fell in love with the old Chaplin and Harold Lloyd pictures.

"It was our English tour last year that really brought us to Sullivan's attention", the comedians say. "A package show was proposed on the independent Granada TV Network, in London. Canadians in England suggested that we appear on the show. It was a one-hour weekly series, called 'Chelsea At Nine'."

Wayne was in Algonquin Park, fishing, when Shuster, who was vacationing in Hollywood, phoned him and told him of the proposed English trip. Wayne thought at first that his partner was joking, but the fact that the call was coming from Hollywood convinced him.

Their reviews in England were so good that on their return, Wayne and Shuster went to work on the "Rosemary Clooney Show", on NBC-TV. "Adams, who acts for us with the Music Corporation of America, our agents, wanted us to go on working in the U.S.A. as a network TV summer replacement show. He checked our wives, last March, and watched us work for three days at CBC. We did the CBC show on Wednesday, and saw Adams off on his plane Thursday night", Wayne remembers.

On Saturday morning, at 8.50 a.m., Frank Shuster's phone rang. Dredging himself from sleep, Frank lifted the receiver to be told to leave for New York as quickly as possible. A few hours later, he and Wayne were sitting across from Ed Sullivan in the Sullivan suite at the Hotel Delmonico. They spent two hours talking. The next morning, after another one-hour talk, they signed a one-year contract. As they flew back to Toronto in the evening, the two comedians looked at each other dazedly and wondered aloud what had happened.

They will use on the Sullivan show many of the sketches which have delighted Canadian audiences. The first of these was "Rinse The Blood Off My Toga", a take-off on Shakespeare's Julius Caesar written in the hard-boiled style of the Mickey Spillane school. Another is "The Brown Pumpernickel", which satirizes the Scarlet Pimpernel. New sketches are being created, including one based on "The Bridge On The River K'wai",

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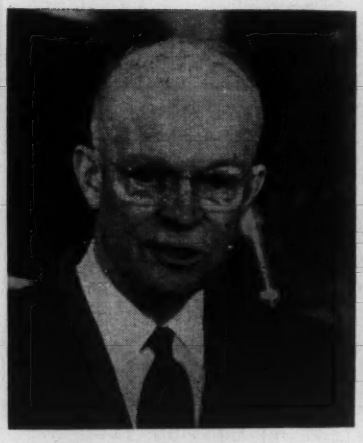
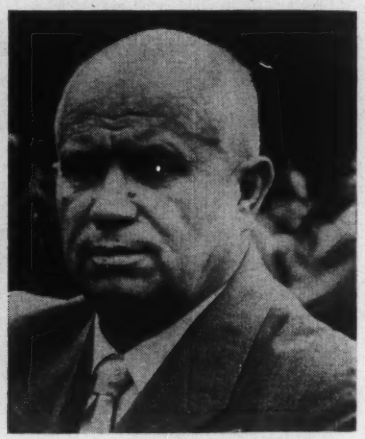
Scene from the first Sullivan skit, "Rinse the Blood Off My Toga" which was said to be "Hit of the show".



Eisenhower's thinking and that of the Pentagon are relayed . . .

. . . through the cool brain of experienced diplomat Dag Hammarskjold to the man . . .



. . . in the Kremlin, Khrushchev an earthy and outspoken dictator.

Disinterested personally, but interested on behalf of mankind, the Secretary-General has been interpreting the views of Washington and Moscow with quiet candour.

Global Triple Play: Ike to Dag to Mr. K

by Maxwell Cohen

THE STEADY MARCH to the summit, so inexorable it seemed a few weeks ago, now has become a spiralling crawl that may or may not reach that highly publicized political Everest. What began as an intensive Soviet effort to have Khrushchev and Eisenhower parley for their respective worlds has bogged down into a mistrust and a caution, particularly in the West, that fears any negotiations on this high level without an agreed agenda and that demands as well, some advance agreement on the main results. For, from the western view, the summit was to be a moment to display results already achieved through the hard negotiation at lower levels. Hence our insistence on preparatory conferences and on the selections of items where preliminary discussions could begin and where there was real hope of substantial agreement.

To the Russians the summit was something else again. It was not to be the climax of long preparations; instead it was to provide for *discussions and decisions* then and there almost in a personal way by heads of states or chief ministers meeting to settle global issues and untroubled by the concerns of technicians. From the beginning of talk about the summit it is very likely there has been a gulf between what both sides understood as the purpose of the conference, its methods, its possibilities; and now the recent setbacks that seem to be postponing if not eliminating the meetings may be due to the depth of these divergent views as to "how" and "why" the conference is to be convened.

While the manoevering toward the meetings has governed much of the main diplomatic behavior in Moscow and Washington throughout these last months and while Eisenhower and Khrushchev clearly were the principal actors in this mounting drama, there moved about in the background another figure, subtle, omnipresent and determined, the Secretary-General of the United Nations — Dag Hammarskjold. For he too, as Secretary-General, and representing the organization in the infinite variety of its global duties, had a stake in every

aspect of the emerging conference. For everything on a summit agenda would be of direct concern to the United Nations, indeed to specific activities for which there were UN resolutions and agencies already in being touching on these matters: disarmament, Korea, Middle Eastern affairs, nuclear energy questions, etc.

Mr. Hammarskjold's interest was more than that of a neutral well-wishing civil servant of a security organization to which the major protagonists belonged. Indeed, his function had become highly significant to any negotiations between East and West because of the new dimensions to his office that had emerged from several critical experiences during the past three or four years where as Secretary-General he had been entrusted with missions of the first rank on behalf of the international community.

His visit to Communist China on behalf of the United States' nationals held by the Peiping Government; his singular and unparalleled role in the Suez and Sinai crises of Nov. 1956; the hopes of the General Assembly that he might provide effective UN intervention in Hungary, abortive though those hopes turned out to be; his visits recently to Moscow and to other critical capitals to remind leaders in both camps of the gravity of the present situation; his open espousal of the Russian position on suspension of nuclear tests; and, finally, and most dramatically, his intervention in the recent Security Council debates to support the U.S. resolution proposing aerial inspection over the Soviet and North American Arctic — all of these have made of the office of the Secretary-General a formidable instrument of international diplomacy.

There is a touch of irony about these developments. For Hammarskjold was the choice of the Soviets and *faute de mieux* of the Americans when Mr. Lie's dubiously constitutional second term ended in 1953. When Mr. Hammarskjold took office in April of 1953, this cool, distant, well-born Swedish professional, with law, economics, diplomacy and prestige in his blood and background, it was expected on every side that he would make primarily an administrative contribution. As an ex-treasury man he was interested in problems of public administration. As a Swedish diplomat he was at home in the bland climate of neutrality. And as Lie's successor he well knew how that rough and tumble Norwegian trade union leader had singed his authority by taking sides in the Korean dispute against the North Koreans and, inferentially, against the U.S.S.R.

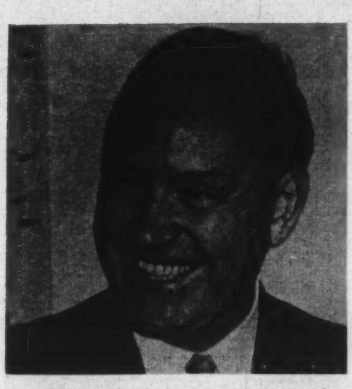
These factors had prepared members of the UN for a Secretary-General who would now emphasize an administrative rather than a political initiative. Indeed, in the first months of his office he occupied himself very much with a difficult and delicate legacy from Mr. Lie's administration, namely, the dispute over the suspension of a number of UN employees on grounds of alleged activities that threatened the security of the United States. But Hammarskjold had politics thrust upon him, and today in the wake of all of the diplomatic initiative he

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

A new and vigorous role for the UN's Secretary-General. On a visit to British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

Even Tito-land is not neglected. Joza Brilej (at left) fills in details of recent tensions with the Russians.

Understanding the Far East is essential to world peace. Hammarskjold has visited China's boss, Chou.



CPA President Grant McConachie wants to compete across Canada.

The McConachie Story:

World Airline Looks Homeward

To many he represents that enterprise and determination which has made a remote wilderness into a Province. He may well be BC's Man of the Century.

by Robert Francis

CPR President N. R. Crump with McConachie at opening of Bristol "Britannia" hangar. New turbo-props will soon fly overseas routes.

VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT is the "X" marking the spot where G. W. Grant McConachie has built Canadian Pacific Airlines into one of the world's major overseas air carriers.

The arms of the "X" extend from the Orient through Vancouver to South America, and from the Antipodes via this airport to Europe. There's an extra arm from Mexico City through eastern Canada to the Iberian Peninsula.

This 34,000 miles of overseas routes have been building since July 1949 when service began to Fiji and Australia. As of June 1 this year, the 400 mile an hour Bristol Britannia replaces the DC-6B on the Vancouver-Amsterdam route, cutting flying time by about one third. Later in the year six Britannias will be covering the entire overseas system.

Within Canada, where CPA had its start 15 years ago as an amalgam of smaller lines, a network of routes covers parts of the western provinces, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Some local routes in Quebec McConachie swapped in September 1955 with TCA for their Montreal-Mexico City link.

Under the skilled and imaginative direc-

tion of this aviator, who did much of his own early flying in the west, the domestic network became one of the important factors in making accessible the natural resources of remote areas.

And it is in the controversial question of Canadian cross-country routes that the present interest in the man's meteoric career is found.

The core of the question is: will CPA be allowed to operate cross-country routes in limited competition with Trans Canada Air Lines? CPA's application, naming specific cities that it is proposed to link, has been filed with the Air Transport Board in Ottawa. The ATB has asked interested parties to be prepared to appear to present arguments. The industry anticipates hearings will be held early this summer.

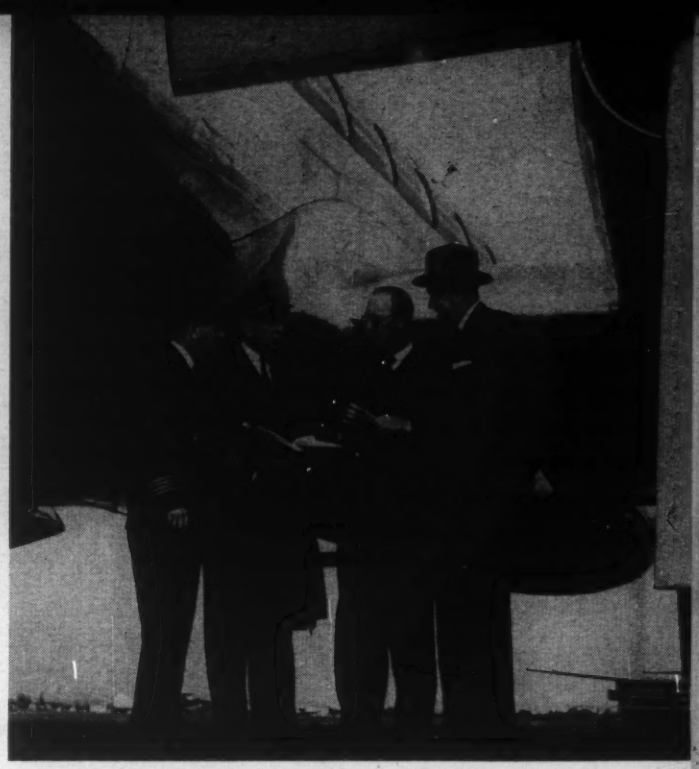
The outcome, whether a success or a failure from CPA's standpoint, will be a milestone in the career of the big smiling man whose driving energy built an airline that carried the name of his country to every continent except Africa. If CPA is successful in gaining trans-Canada routes, it will mark a revolution in Canadian air policy.

Some people in the industry believe they have a better chance under a Conservative administration than under the Liberals of getting cross-country routes. It was always argued that C. D. Howe, the father of TCA, was the man who torpedoed any such proposals before June 10, 1957.

McConachie himself has said, "We are optimistic," in discussing CPA's chances under present conditions. It is such optimism, coupled with his energy, imagination, aviation know-how and business sense, that have made him the figure he has become.

Perhaps it is McConachie, the man of action and the executive, who is British Columbia's Man of the Century. To many people in BC, in the business community and the hinterland, he represents the enterprise and determination that have made a remote wilderness into a province in 100 years.

CPA inaugural flight from Vancouver to Amsterdam. The Burgomaster, A. J. d'Ailly, greets McConachie at airport.



CPA's first "Britannia". Captains H. H. Johnson, W. S. Roxborough, Peter Masefield of Bristol Aircraft, McConachie.

A pioneer flier, he was only one of many who flew in the tough and risky early days of western aviation. But this one emerged as a leader and organizer. As an aggressive executive he spurred the union of struggling small lines into a cohesive unit. With duplicated routes and pointless competition eliminated, a single airline could make economic sense. CPA had begun to take shape.

As the years passed he looked beyond western Canada to the outside world. He emerged as an international figure in aviation, pushing CPA's horizons out to one continent after another.

Perhaps it is only a happy historical conjunction of events that BC's centenary should be marked by two striking developments for CPA under his guidance: introduction of the turbo-prop Britannias on overseas routes, and a vigorous and persuasive effort to gain a cross-Canada franchise.

In the first case McConachie will have in the Britannia the largest commercial airliner at present in use anywhere. Carrying up to 100 passengers, depending on configuration of seats, it will fly from Vancouver to Amsterdam in around 14 hours. Flying time with the DC-6B is about 18 hours. Time saved on other overseas routes—Tokyo and Hong Kong will be served by Britannias next after Amsterdam—will be proportionate.

The Britannia development is a notable Centennial year gift for British Columbia, both in terms of service to airline passengers and of tourist publicity for this region in other countries and throughout the aviation world. The airline industry, where the competition is rugged and relentless, is on the threshold of the age of jets. But the pure jets are perhaps two years away from airline service. Meantime the turbo-prop Britannia will be the biggest, fastest, quietest vehicle in the business.

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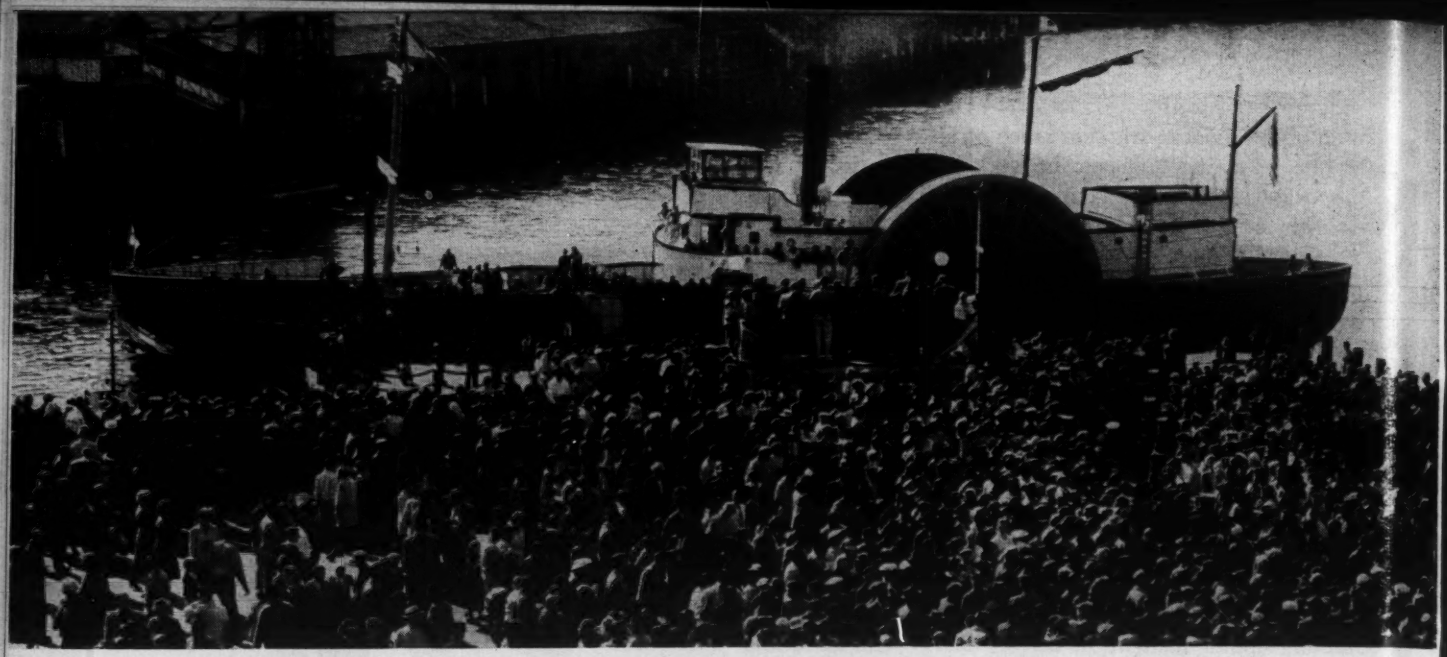

First shot of the year-long celebrations was fired recently when ten thousand Victorians saw bearded miners swarm ashore from replica of "SS Commodore" which brought first gold seekers to BC one hundred years ago.

BC Celebrates Its Centenary

by Peter Loudon

IN THE WESTERN LAND of the tall timber, men build their homes with clean, fresh lumber and nothing looks as new. Yet the trees from which the smooth planks were cut may have been casting shade in the days of Columbus. Looking at it that way, the new house is an antique before the housewarming.

British Columbia is having its housewarming this year. There is some doubt whether the year-long celebrations are honoring its advanced years, or its recent emergence as the young giant of the West. BC is 100 years old. BC is 100 years young.

Whatever the official view the marking of the Centenary is calculated to make the rest of Canada, the continent and the world, sit up and take notice. Salute to the past or toast to the future? In BC the years between the coming of the white man and the coming of an inheritance of prestige in the civilized world are few indeed.

The reader's great grandfather could have been a crewman on Capt. James Cook's ship when he landed on Nootka Island on the BC seaboard. The reader's grandfather could have wielded an axe in construction of the first Hudson's Bay Company mainland outpost at Fort Langley in 1827. If his father is nearing his three-score-and-ten, he could have been around when the first log cabin stood in Vancouver, where the towering Marine Building now is located.

In the short space of three lifetimes BC has grown to a community of almost 1,400,000 people—the home of one out of every 12 people in Canada.

This is the story British Columbians are re-telling and re-creating throughout 1958 in 300 communities, in published histories, in pageants, parades and ceremonies. They are recalled by special centennial licence plates on every car, by special postage stamps, by issuance of a centennial silver dollar, by special editions, and contests in the arts.

Hordes of tourists will consult the RCMP for detailed highway directions.

The government will spend up to $5,000,000 to mark its first 100 years. Centennial Committees may apply for grants of 40 cents per capita for celebrations and 60 cents per capita for permanent commemorative projects such as museums, community swimming pools and public buildings.

The centennial year will see completion and formal opening of a $30,000,000 BC Power Commission

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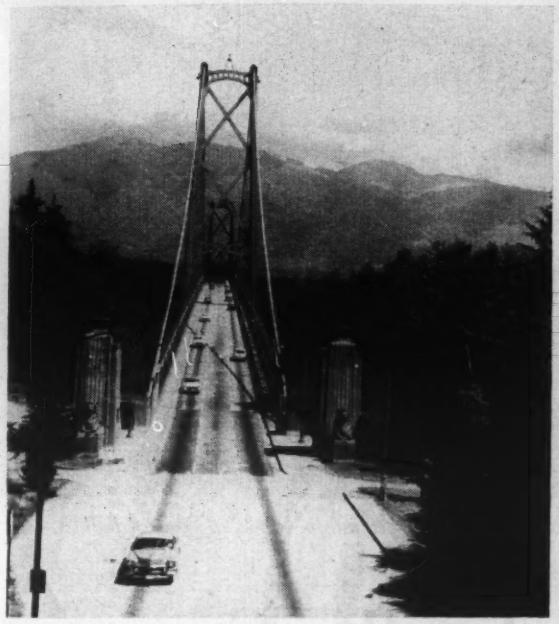
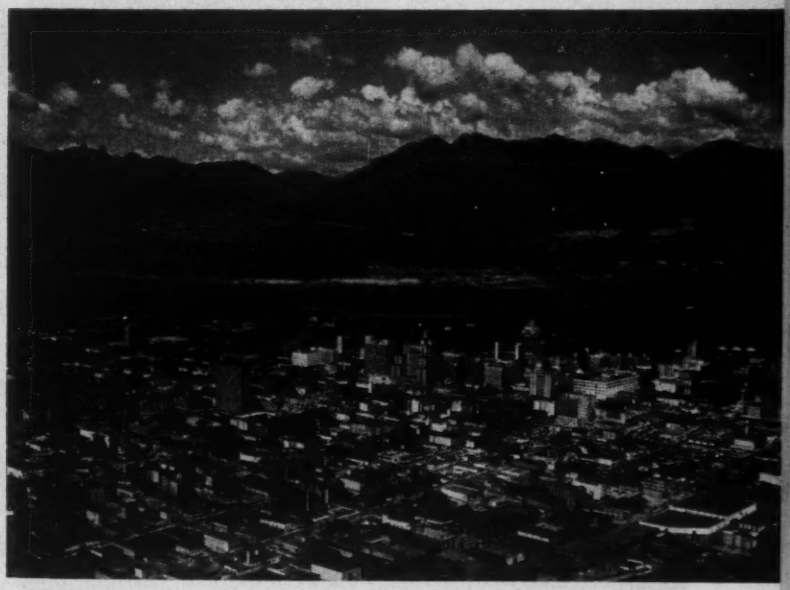
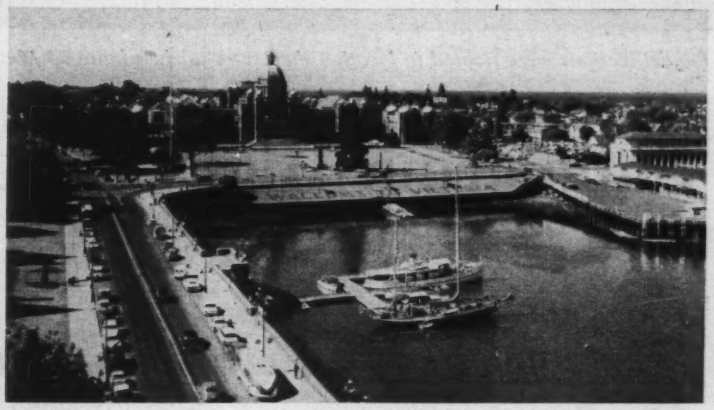
Travel



From above and below, the magnificent Lion's Gate Bridge is inspected by all visitors to Vancouver.



The natural beauty of its setting is one of Vancouver's glories. Growth of the city is reflected in constantly changing skyline.



Expansion in Victoria has not destroyed the city's quiet charm. The inner harbor with Provincial Parliament Buildings in rear.

In fact and fancy, Victoria and neighborhood run to the English tradition. Tea is taken seriously.

Facing the Orient, across the Pacific, Vancouver has a large "Chinatown" which attracts tourists.

Special totem pole to mark the celebrations will be presented to the Queen. Replica will be dedicated by Princess Margaret.

Tunnel sections were floated to location then sunk to river bottom. Men inside tunnel operate pump valves to control ballast.

Submarine Highway Under the Fraser

by Ron Kenyon

Standard bridge or tunnel techniques were impossible for Vancouver's Deas Island project. For the answer, engineers adapted European idea, made world history.

Tunnel sections in drydock before being floated into Fraser River and sunk. Project is first of its kind in North America, second in the world.

EVERY EVENING and on weekends the most spectacular show in Vancouver draws its thousands of spectators to a flat riverbank on the southern approaches to the city. On a single weekend, it is estimated, 10,000 persons attend. They watch the most spectacular "sidewalk superintendent" show in Canada—the building of the Deas Island Tunnel, under the Fraser River.

As one disconsolate movie house manager put it: "They don't have to advertise and they draw crowds like Grey Cup weekend in Toronto."

The Deas Island tunnel construction is worth watching—a $17,000,000 show going on continuously. Deas Island Tunnel not only emphasizes the progressiveness of the engineering works going on in British Columbia but is a credit to Canada as a nation, for this is the first tunnel in North America and the second in the world to be built this way. It will be completed early next year.

When the first settlers established homes they chose well in one

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

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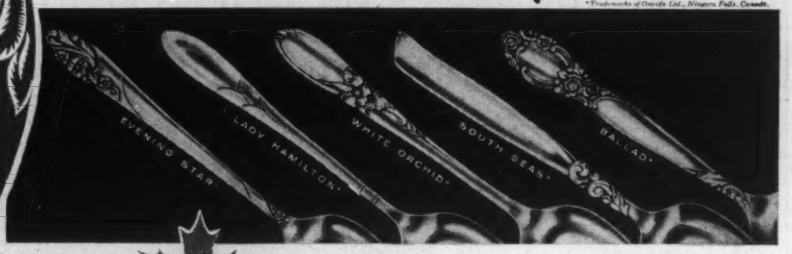

Community*
THE FINEST SILVERPLATE
became Canada's
best-loved
silverplate

There is no doubt at all in the minds of Canadians that the beauty and craftsmanship which are the essence of Community quality, are unequalled. The brand-preference position enjoyed by Community is proof of that.

Picturing that beauty, and creating in people's minds the desire to possess it, require excellent mechanical reproduction.

And there is no doubt at all in the minds of Community creators, Oneida Ltd., that the quality of reproduction offered by Canadian Magazines has been a strong influence in making Community Canada's best-loved silverplate.

Fine mechanical reproduction is one of the main reasons why Oneida Ltd. spend the major share of their advertising dollars in Canadian Magazines. But there is another reason. Mr. J. S. Bliss, Managing Director, Oneida Ltd., explains his company's attitude:

"The appeal of Community silverplate is the promise of beauty, pride of possession, and increased prestige through ownership. These are intangible appeals, but most convincing to certain groups of people.

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J. S. Bliss

Many advertisers in the prestige field have found that Canadian Magazines provide the perfect showcase for their products.

Excellence of reproduction is one factor. Influence on buying habits is another. More and more Canadian families in a ready and able-to-buy position look to Canadian Magazines as a reliable shopping guide. Thus, Canadian Magazines provide prestige merchandisers with an ever-expanding, and immensely profitable market for their lines.

An indication of this growing market is the fact that Canadian Magazines circulation has increased 18% over the past four years. Now, magazines reach two out of three Canadian urban homes. Yet their aggregate cost per black and white page is approximately only 1/6th of one cent per reader.

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Liberty
Maclean's Magazine
Saturday Night
Western Homes & Living

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

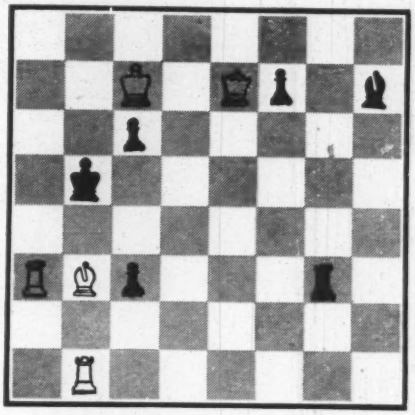
NOT ALL THE squalls that arise in grand opera are caused by musicians, management and public. Chess was a factor in one affair. Paul Morphy, the American and world champion of a century ago, played a game with his host the Duke of Brunswick, in a box at the Paris Opera House, during an intermission of "The Barber of Seville". A newspaper rebuked the Duke for publicly indulging in a frivolous activity within the sacred precincts. The enraged nobleman sued but lost his case.

White: P. Morphy, Black: Duke of Brunswick, (Paris, 1858).

1.P-K4, P-K4; 2.Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3.P-Q4, B-Kt5? 4.PxP! BxKt; 5.QxB, PxP; 6.B-QB4, Kt-KB3; 7.Q-QKt3! Q-K2; 8.Kt-B3, P-B3; 9.B-KKt5, P-Kt4; 10. KtxP! PxKt; 11.BxKtPch, QKt-Q2; 12.Castles (Q); R-Q1; 13.RxKt, RxR; 14.R-Q1, Q-K3; 15.BxRch, KtxB; 16.Q-Kt8ch! KtxQ; 17.R-Q8 mate.

Solution of Problem No. 192 (Golubev). Key, 1.Kt-K4.

Problem No. 193 by G. F. Anderson. White mates in two. (5+6)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"THANK YOU, that's okay now," said Bert. He replaced the receiver and looked over to where his partner was waiting. "Sorry for being so long," he told him, "but the girl couldn't get the address right."

"Blame the lady!" Ben smiled, "But that seemed a long telegram." His partner nodded. "To my mother. It's her birthday, and I forgot to write."

"Always the dutiful son," commented Ben. "How old is she then?"

Now that's the sort of question one should never ask Bert. "When she's as old as my present age reversed," he replied, "I'll be seven years younger than she'll be when she's twice as old as me."

Bert and Ben had been partners for several years, so each knew the other's age. We lack that information, but maybe you can still discover how old Bert's mother was that day. (75)

Answer on Page 44.

You Name It!

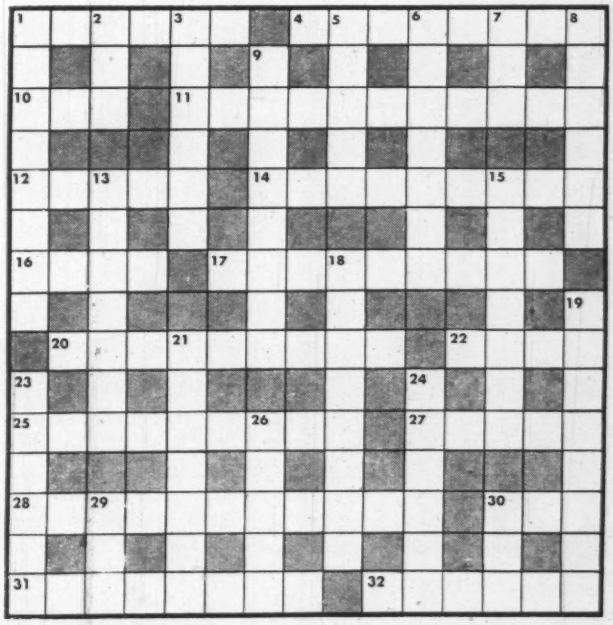
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Do this to your brains and knock yourself out. (6)
4 So, when two cats meet head-on inside, the attack is short and sharp. (8)
10, 2. Capital place for Chaney to join that Cossack chorus. (6)
11 The red man comes in disarray and takes over. (11)
12 Campaign that leaves a blot on the reputation. (5)
14 What happens is a change for the better, perhaps. (9)
16 Here's one for you! (4)
17 Steady, lad! Watch those horses! (6, 3)
20 Supplies opium to a bird? Nonsense! (9)
22 She backs in an other way. (4)
25 He will work around four. (9)
27 Was she gunning for an orphan? (5)
28 Inform the nation, then leave. (11)
30 Strangely enough you can get one from a shoe store. (3)
31 The snore she made! (8)
32 Is the U.S. hers to monkey with? (6)

DOWN

1 Where Leo joins in a medley of music? (8)
2 See 10.
3 The corset to upset a ladies' man. (6)
5 One of three who went marching with the boys? (5)
6 The doc went up to get one in Germany from the druggist. (7)
7 See 29.
8 When I get on to this I can't get it out of my mind. (6)
9 "It is difficult to be . . . when no one is emphatic on the other side". (C. D. Warner). (8)
13 Chuck over the pie to me! (7)
15 Beheaded, 13 rises to take on this feeling. (7)
18 A cab coming up with a wonky tire inside could be injurious to health. (8)
19 This puzzle would be without 2, 10, 22, 24, 27 and 31. (8)
21 This kind of dog isn't a dog. He's full of air. (7)
23 Does the medical officer eat off this in style? (6)
24 Palindromic girl who lost part of both hands? (6)
26 I'm taking Sam round to the priests. (5)
29, 7. Age for going ahead. (6)
30 Hurry if it's getting on to ten! (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1, 30. I couldn't care less
5 Filter
10 Freelance
11 Straw
12 Suffice
13 Cold war
14 Stooge
15 Cowslips
18 Cisterns
20 Writhe
24 Naphtha
26 Empiric
27 Point
28 Doorsteps
29 Summer
30 See 1A

DOWN

1 Infuses
2 Overflows
3 Lolling
4 Nansen
6 Insults
7 Throw
8 Rewards
9 Hen coop
16 Interfere
17 Inwards
18 Canapes
19 Entitle
21 Riposte
22 Excuses
23 Fedora
25 Prism (442)

Ann Baxter: Which shadow?

Jose Ferrer: Traffic court?

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Cyclone: Dead Centre

ONE OF THE GREATEST political storms that ever swept France had as its controversial figure a man whose one claim to public attention was the wrong inflicted on him by his country.

It is unfortunate, from the dramatic point of view, that Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the dead centre of the cyclone, was also something of an emotional vacuum — a dull, tradition-bound military man who might conceivably have sympathized with the Army rather than with its victim, if the victim hadn't happened to be himself.

Most film versions of the Dreyfus affair — there have been at least three — start from this premise; and while it may be sound historically, it forces all the flamboyant characters — Major Esterhazy, General Mercier, George Clemenceau, Emil Zola—to the periphery of action. Meanwhile the centre is occupied by a figure so totally unremarkable that he tends to reduce everything about him to the commonplace, and even the historic trial sequence becomes almost as dull as a scene in traffic court.

J'Accuse!, the current version of the Dreyfus story, was directed by José Ferrer, who plays the central role. Here, once more, the story centres on the immolation of Alfred Dreyfus, with only an occasional hint of the drama that split France into Dreyfusard and anti-Dreyfusard factions. National excitement is indicated, for the most part, on the sound track. Splendid principles are respectfully mentioned. Zola and Clemenceau pop up on the edge of the action, looking more like comic journalists than like serious and important figures.

The cast includes Donald Wolfit, Emlyn Williams, Leo Genn, Felix Aylmer and Anton Walbrook. Actor Walbrook, playing the Esterhazy role in style, gives the picture its only note of liveliness and irony.

All At Sea starts out promisingly with Alec Guinness, descendant of a long line of British seamen, in seven different roles. It makes a fine opening, but the roles diminish presently, and so does most of the fun.

It seems the hero's ancestors have been sailors ever since Britons first put to sea in coracles, and the predicament faced by their descendant is that while all his instincts are naval, his stomach turns over whenever he takes his foot off land. So he buys a pleasure-pier about a quarter of a mile long, then sets out to reorganize its arcade on naval lines.

This involves so many mechanical ingenuities that eventually automation takes over and there isn't much left for Star Guinness to do but steer as best he can through a plot wildly cluttered with monstrous gadgets. It is the kind of story that might daunt Red Skelton, and though Guinness gets through it with his usual spryness a great deal of his singular comedy talent is wasted, or reduced to simply mugging. The fun picks up toward the end but by that time it is too late. Even Alec Guinness can't restore so swaybacked a comedy line.

Chase a Crooked Shadow is a Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Production, filmed on the Mediterranean coast of Spain. Its heroine (Ann Baxter) takes refuge there, hoping to recover her steadiness of nerve after a series of domestic disasters — her father committed suicide, her brother has been killed in a car-crash, and apart from a hidden cache of diamonds most of the family fortunes have gone down the drain. She has hardly settled in before a stranger (Richard Todd) turns up, claiming to be her brother. He has all the right data, including papers, pictures, the dead brother's engraved cigarette case, his restored racing Lagonda, even an identifying tattoo. As though this weren't upsetting enough, he immediately installs his own household staff, including a Boris Karlovian butler and a lady slightly more sinister than the housekeeper in "Rebecca".

The question is, which crooked shadow is the crook? There is considerable chasing about the shadowy Spanish hacienda and along the magnificent coast of Spain before the solution is arrived at; and when it is all over Producer Fairbanks appears on the screen to quote an old Spanish proverb — "to keep a secret is to keep a friend". Well, I'm not giving away the secret and I hope I'm not risking Producer Fairbanks' friendship when I say that you could drive a racing Lagonda through some of the holes in the plot.

Alec Guinness: Simply mugging?

"Six times six are thirty-six, six times seven..."

. . . the teacher's voice fades farther and farther away. Small boys try hard, but at a quarter to three, on a warm spring day, arithmetic competes unsuccessfully with baseball, space travel and deeds of derring-do. But who knows, our little day-dreamer may one day take his place with the great thinkers of tomorrow.

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Records

by William Krehm

Norman Dello Joio: Air Power (Symphonic suite). (Music from the CBS television show "Air Power"). The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. *Columbia ML-5214.*

WHAT TV PRODUCERS have joined, let no man part. The qualities that make for good background music for films or TV shows are roughly those that make for a good secretary—tact, pliability, the capacity for getting a great deal done without casting a shadow over the boss. If the secretary should be beautiful to boot, you may consider it a windfall, though too much beauty on the job can be a dangerous distraction. But putting the spotlight on the secretary is usually a subversion in the hierarchy of values.

Columbia has been guilty of some such thing in recording the Dello Joio score to "Air Power." Though excellent for its purpose, the music heard alone turns out to be a rather mottled affair. There are delightfully original touches in the Skylarking Section, but for the most part it is compounded of just about every known contemporary influence from Tin Pan Alley to Stravinsky in heftily ladled doses.

Association, however, will come to the aid of many. Those who thrilled to the "Air Power" show will cherish this disc because it will help keep the experience alive. Sound good.

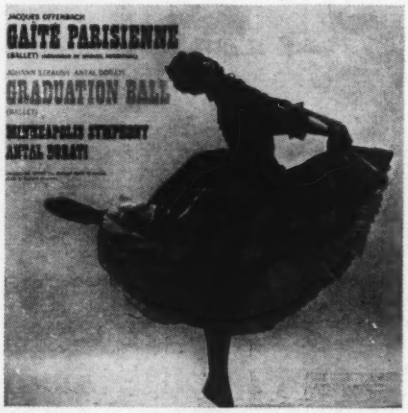
A Bouquet of Vivaldi Concerti: Violin Concerti in G Minor and A Minor, arranged by T. Nachez. Jan Tomasow, violin. Concerto Grosso in D Minor from "L'Estro Armonico", Concerto for Flute and Orchestra ("The Bullfinch"), Ludwig Pfersmann, flute. The Chamber Orchestra of the Vienna State Opera. *Vanguard BG-538.*

"Bouquet" is no misnomer, for this is

music that breathes a rare fragrance. Vivaldi was one of music's great landscapists, and there is about most of his works the pulse-quickening freshness of the broad open air. The last-century realizations of the figured basses by Nachez in the first two concerti smother some of this in excessive padding, but the Concerto from "L'Estro Armonico" and "The Bullfinch" Flute Concerto are the purest delight. A collector's item. Sound excellent.

Jacques Offenbach: Gaîté Parisienne. (Arranged by Manuel Rosenthal). **Johann Strauss-Antal Dorati:** Graduation Ball. Minneapolis Symphony under Antal Dorati. *Mercury MG-50152.*

The music for these two ballets has



been pieced together from the scores of the two giants of lighter music of a century ago. Dorati, who spent a dozen years conducting for ballet companies, has a sense of rhythm as poised and pointed as a ballerina's toe. Performance excellent. Sound good.

Wanda Landowska: Piano. Mozart: Sonatas No. 4 K 282; No. 9 K 311; Country Dances K 606. *RCA-Victor LM-2205.*

Miss Landowska, high priestess of the harpsichord, is found here officiating at another altar. Most pianists will lose no time telling you that her tone is dry, brittle and unpianistic, but they will be missing the point. She plays Mozart and the piano as though she had heard nothing written since Mozart's day. There is no anticipation here either of Beethoven, Brahms or Steinway. Instead, we have a mercurial finesse and a miracle of stylistic restoration.

But you are left wondering whether

the Country Dances, which she has arranged for keyboard, aren't unduly rigged up in courtly britches. A remarkable record. Sound good.

Beethoven: Concerto No. 5. Artur Rubinstein, pianist. Symphony of the Air, Josef Krips, conductor. *RCA-Victor, LM-2124.*

A clean and majestic performance of the Emperor Concerto by a septuagenarian whose art has ever new surprises. A Charlemagne amongst emperors. Sound excellent.

Heitor Villa-Lobos: Bachianas Brasileiras No. 5 (Original Recording). Bidu Sayao, soprano with ensemble conducted by Heitor Villa-Lobos. Brazilian Folk Songs: Five Puccini Arias. *Columbia ML-5231.*

Villa-Lobos's music has all the matted grandeurs of the jungle — its spattered spectra, its intimidating excess of life swarming at the most violent cross-purposes. And if there is a good deal in it that is tawdry and commonplace, you must put that down, too, to the overall effect: weeding, trimming, and edging are for flower-beds and not for jungles. His *Bachianas* are an immense musical pun on Bach and Bacchus—a most improbably imaginative synthesis of Bach-like structures and figures with the rankness of the tropic. The fifth of the series, given on this disc, is one of the simplest, and is lit up here by the glorious voice of Bidu Sayao. It has been taken from an earlier disc, and though the sonic quality leaves much to be desired, it is a performance well worth perpetuating.

The honors on the disc are shared in rather bewildering array by Villa-Lobos, Sayao and Puccini. The Brazilian folk songs sung by Sayao to piano accompaniment give us a glimpse of the teeming wealth of native materials that inspired Villa-Lobos, but in voice Miss Sayao is no longer as impressive as she was when the Villa-Lobos was made. On the other side we take our leave of Brazil to hear Miss Sayao in arias from Boheme, Butterfly, and *Gianni Schicchi.* Performance excellent to fair. Sound fair.

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Books

by Robertson Davies

The Individual and The Mass

Dr. Carl Gustav Jung.

"Ultimately everything depends on the quality of the individual but the fatally short-sighted habit of our age is to think only in terms of large numbers."

THOUGH THERE ARE FEW educated people today who would disclaim any knowledge of the theories of Sigmund Freud, there are thousands who cheerfully admit that they know nothing about the work of C. G. Jung. The probable reason is that there is still a somewhat scandalous murk hovering above the head of Freud, whereas the murk which surrounds Jung is of a mystical character, and mysticism is out of fashion. When a century has passed it may well appear that Jung's ideas about man and his problems are more generally applicable and more practically helpful than those of Freud. Anyone who is curious about Jung, but who is frightened by the large volumes of his Collected Works which are appearing in the Bollingen Series, can make an easy beginning by reading his latest book—a short one—called *The Undiscovered Self*.

Its theme is the predicament of man in Western society. He is threatened by a political situation of unparalleled complexity, and by the H-bomb. The effect of these two threats, says Dr. Jung, is to increase the subjection of the individual to the state, in the interest of collective security. But, says Dr. Jung, this subjection is in itself a danger to the state, because no state is better than the individuals who compose it, and the resignation of individual responsibilities to the state is an abdication of man's most serious duty—his duty to develop and integrate his whole being to the uttermost.

This is no news to followers of Jung, but for those who encounter this theory for the first time it needs careful explanation. By the development and integration of personality Dr. Jung does not mean rampant egotism or "personality" as salesmen or show-people use the word; he means self-knowledge, particularly of those parts of the mind which we usually seek to ignore, and those parts of the personality which seek their gratification in aggressive and hostile attitudes and actions towards others. Such self-knowledge is a curb on egotism, not an encouragement to it.

Such exploration and development of the personality recommends itself to few people, and it goes against the grain of popular North American thinking. Introspection, to many people, suggests a morbid preoccupation with self; it appears to be true, also, that many people fear to look too searchingly within themselves for fear of what they may find, or release, there. Our North American feeling that mass good-doing, corporate worship, and concurrence in a body of accepted opinion is "modern" and "efficient" conceals a dread of that loneliness which a soul must encounter when it turns inward toward itself. Where may it not lead? Is there not some danger that the introspective man may find himself divorced, at least in some respects, from the warmth of the crowd? Most certainly there is such a likelihood, but Dr. Jung does not consider it a danger; he thinks it is the greatest hope of mankind. To reform the world, each man must make a beginning with himself.

Such doctrine is familiar from religious teaching, and a superficial consideration of Jung's works gives the impression that they are religious in character. And so, indeed, they are, but the religion is not that of the churches. Specifically, in the book under review, Jung writes: "Ultimately everything depends on the quality of the individual, but the fatally short-sighted habit of our age is to think only in terms of large numbers and mass organizations, though one would think that the world had seen more than enough of what a well-disciplined mob can do in the hands of a single madman . . . I can therefore see it only as a delusion when the Churches try—as they apparently do—to rope the individual into a social organization and reduce him to a condition of diminished responsibility, instead of raising him out of the torpid, mindless mass, and making clear to him that he is the one important factor and that the salvation of the world consists in the salvation of the individual soul."

This quotation makes clear why Jung's beliefs have made such slow headway in the world. He talks about souls, and thus he offends the soured intellectuals who prefer to call their immortal part a psyche; he rebukes the bustle and strenuosity of the churches, and thereby he alienates them, for it is much easier to be busy than to be holy. Nevertheless, Jung's ideas make a slow headway, and as a therapeutic method his form of depth-psychology seems to be both safer and more lastingly effective than Freud's.

Some of Jung's worst enemies are among his followers, because they write such atrocious English. A number of books about Jung have appeared during recent years, some of them in low-priced paper-backs. *Jung's Psychology and Its Social Meaning*, by Dr. Ira Progoff, is such a book, but it is so tangled and inept in style that it repels the beginner. A much better book is *Psyche and Symbol*, a selection from Jung's work by Dr. Violet S. de Laszlo; here Jung speaks for himself, but Dr. de Laszlo's Introduction is nearly as bad as Progoff. It is not that these people do not know what they

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mean; it is rather that they are tackling elusive and delicate material with utterly inadequate literary means, as though they sought to tailor gossamer with a meat-axe.

By long odds the most complete and best-written introduction to Jung's thought is a book called *Experiment in Depth*, by P. W. Martin (1955). It gives a clear outline of Jung's psychology, not too much compressed, and illuminates it by showing its kinship with some of the thought of T. S. Eliot, and Arnold Toynbee. Not only does the book provide an excellent key to Jung, but it also tells the reader how to set about making an examination of himself on Jungian lines —the "experimentation in depth" referred to in the title. I recommend this book highly.

As for Jung himself, a good essay by one who knows him is included in Herbert Read's latest book *The Tenth Muse*. Perhaps the most immediately startling thing to the beginner in Jungian psychology is the range of knowledge and reference which Jung brings to the support of his theories; he intended, as a youth, to be an archaeologist, but entered instead the family profession of medicine; he might have followed another family path, to become a Lutheran pastor. When Jung talks about religion it is as one versed in traditional Protestantism, who has taken the temperament of a scientist into realms where science has usually halted its steps. In his eighty-three years he has become widely learned in Eastern philosophies. "Our philosophy is no longer a way of life, as it was in antiquity; it has turned into an exclusively intellectual and academic affair", he writes, and in Eastern philosophies he finds what those of the West lack. Even in such out-of-the-way and despised realms of knowledge as the medieval study of alchemy Jung has found much which illuminates the aspiration of man, and the symbolism which gives the key to that aspiration. Jung must be one of the most widely learned men in the world.

Nevertheless, whoever writes briefly about him, as I am doing now, is faced with the problem that there is no single idea of Jung's which can be presented separately and convincingly. To gain any knowledge of his thought it is necessary to plunge into the depths of his books, and sink or swim. To describe him superficially, as I have been forced to do, is inevitably to suggest a Californian swami. The truth is that Jung is the reality of that Wise Teacher of whom the Californian swami is the shoddy imitation. In *The Undiscovered Self* he offers a word of wisdom to Western man, pointing to what I, for one, believe to be the chief failure and disease of our civilization. The book may also serve as a starting point for the long, difficult but richly

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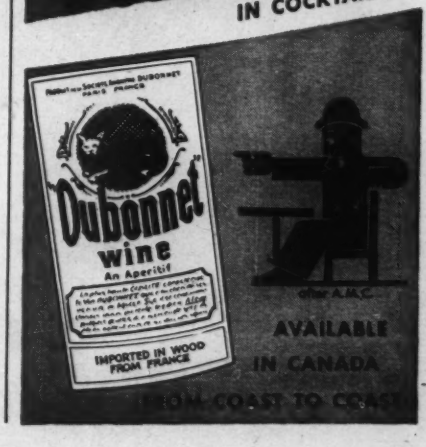

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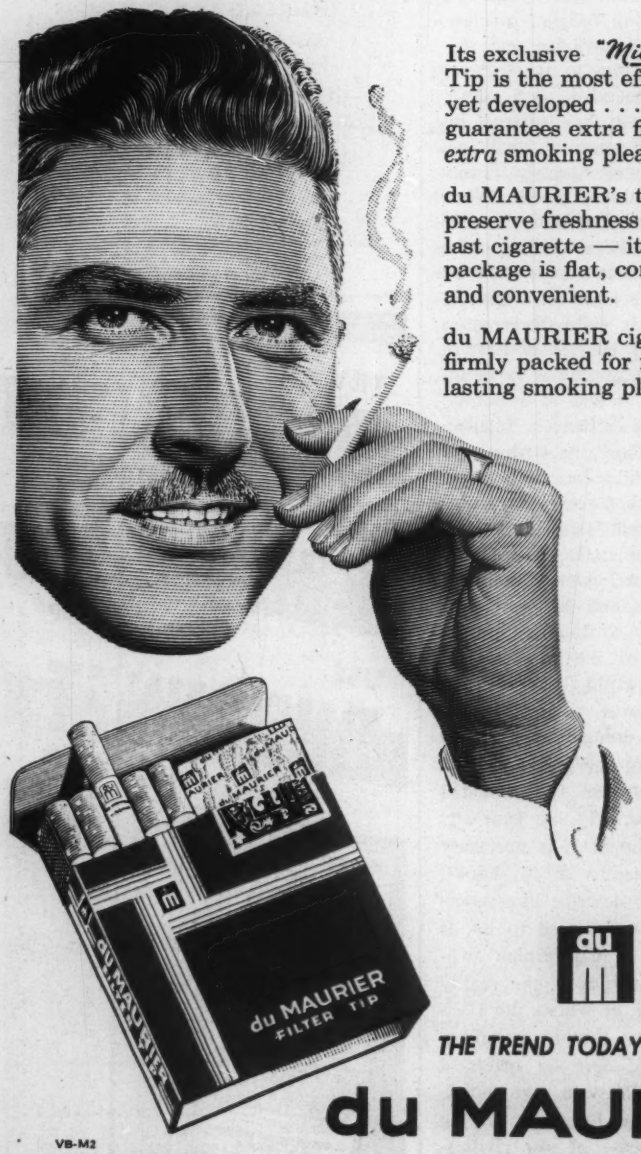

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The Undiscovered Self, by C. G. Jung—pp. 113—*Little, Brown—$3.75.*

The Tenth Muse, by Herbert Read—pp. 330 & illustrations—*British Books—$5.50*

Psyche and Symbol, by C. G. Jung—pp. 363—*Doubleday Anchor Books—$1.45*

Experiment in Depth, by P. W. Martin—pp. 268—*Routledge and Kegan Paul—$5*

Good Company

The History of Fanny Burney by Joyce Hemlow—pp. 491—with an appendix of the Burney manuscripts—index—illustrated—*Oxford University Press—$5.25.*

IN 1778 THE NOVEL *Evelina* was published anonymously and became the best-seller of its day. Eventually the authorship was disclosed and the "silent, observant Miss Burney" found herself ill and sleepless at being known as an "Authoress, a Scribbler and a Wit" to the world at large.

Fanny Burney, the daughter of a music-teacher, had been writing voluminously from her childhood. Diaries, letters (*Evelina* is an epistolary novel), monthly journals and packets were filled with her spidery and delicate handwriting. She was amanuensis for her father, whose *History of Music* was a standard text. In her old age she edited the accumulated Burney papers. (They were a large family and all of them were articulate and communicative, not just among the relatives, but to a host of friends.) She was ruthless in suppressing large parts of the collection and in her zeal it often appeared that she built herself up at the expense of others. (The Thrale-Piozzi-Burney episode is one instance of this.) This book redresses the balance and because a great deal of hitherto unpublished material is used for the first time, Joyce Hemlow, who is a professor of English literature at McGill, has

From the jacket.

been able to show Fanny Burney as the remarkable woman she really was.

The Burneys were poor but they were gay and good company. Their home was a meeting place for musicians and opera singers. Garrick was a frequent visitor. Dr. Johnson and the Thrales were good friends. Fanny knew society from the court down, for she served a stint of five years as a wardrobe mistress to Queen Charlotte. She had a "memory like a tape-recorder and a mind like a *camera obscura*". She got the stuff of her novels and plays at first-hand. She was, as Dr. Hemlow points out, a kind of "courageous revolutionary", and her marriage to a French emigré, General D'Arblay, exiled and penniless, illustrates this as well as her writing. Fanny was 41 when she married and she undertook to support them both with her writing and the hundred-pound pension given her by the Queen.

This is a book of fine scholarship and a valuable addition to the rich literary history of the last half of the eighteenth century. F.A.R.

Books Received

Four Stories for the Modern Taste (A. Foreman)—*Greenwich—$2.00.*

Britain and the United Nations (G. L. Goodwin)—*Ryerson—$3.50.*

John Black of Old Kildonan (Olive Knox)—*Ryerson—$4.00.*

Private Elisha Stockwell, Jr. (edit. Byron R. Abernethy)—*Burns and MacEachern—$4.75.*

Music and Western Man (edit. Peter Garvie)—*J. M. Dent—$5.00.*

The Hard Sell (David Delman)—*Copp, Clark—$4.50.*

And Save Them for Pallbearers (Jas. Garrett)—*Copp, Clark—$4.50.*

Sober as a Judge (Henry Cecil)—*Michael Joseph—$3.00.*

The Steadfast Man (Paul Gallico)—*Michael Joseph—$3.00.*

Clear Lands & Icy Seas (T. C. Stanwell-Fletcher)—*Dodd Mead—$4.50.*

The Conduct of Meetings (G. H. Stanford)—*Oxford—$2.50.*

They Came to Cordura (Glendon Swarthout)—*Random House—$3.95.*

The Divine and The Decay (Bill Hopkins)—*Ambassador—$3.25.*

A Visit to Mrs. Wilcox (Naomi Lewis)—*Ambassador—$4.25.*

The Snow Birch (John Mantley)—*Smithers & Bonellie—$4.75.*

Nude with Violin (Noel Coward)—*British Books—$2.35.*

The Blockhouse (Jean-Paul Clebert)—*British Books—$3.50.*

The day the Angels Sang

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Burke pictured at their recent wedding reception held at Prince Arthur House, Toronto.

What are the happiest days of our lives? The day we were married . . . and the day we see a son or a daughter walking down the aisle . . . because on those days we walk with angels.

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Gold & Dross

Shadow of lead and zinc prices—New venture in placer gold—How mutual funds operate—A low-priced equity.

Hudson Bay Mining

How does Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting shape up? — D.H., Ottawa, Ont.

The outlook for Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting is partly dependent on metal prices but it seems to be well situated to make money notwithstanding the lower tenor of prices.

Earnings dipped to $2.91 a share in 1957 and working capital declined $6.5 millions as a result of dividends exceeding earnings by $1.84 a share.

Here's the company's position in a nutshell:

Shares outstanding 2.75 millions.

Working capital $37.1 millions.

Ore reserves 19,461,000 tons at Flin Flon and nearby.

Ore reserves of 5.3 million tons at Snow Lake.

Production in 1957 1,644,367 tons.

A note on ore reserves. These probably do not represent actual ore measures since something has to be allowed in any live mining situation for additions and extensions to known ore bodies.

About the only shadow overlaying the company's prospects is the situation regarding the American market for lead and zinc.

Beauce Placer

I read recently that a new issue of Beauce Placer Mining is being prepared. My broker has been unable to provide me with very much information on the company. Could you outline its history and prospects for me?—D.G., Toronto.

Beauce Placer Mining Co. was formed on a discovery of placer gold in the Chaudiere Valley of Quebec. The property is being drilled with funds supplied by New York Alaska Gold Dredging Corp. and with proceeds of the issuance of shares to others.

The area of the company's claims was the scene of placer production some years back; exploration by the Beauce people followed a study of old reports of the district.

The New York-Alaska Company, which is directing the Beauce operation, has had a good deal of experience in the placer business. It is qualified to evaluate the possibilities of commercial operation of the property. It bought 150,000 of the authorized 3,000,000 shares of Beauce at 30 cents a share and received an option on 600,000 shares at 75 cents. Total of 750,000 shares was issued for the property and 300,000 shares for work done prior to the formation of the company. An issue of 300,000 shares was planned at 75 cents a share.

Beauce is under the wing of the people who sponsored Brunswick Mining & Smelting, Anacon Lead, New Larder "U" and Keymet as well as Chibougamau Explorers and Advocate Mines.

Corporate Investors

Can you recommend an investment in Corporate Investors?—H.D., Victoria.

There are two pronounced current trends in the investment world. One is the larger place of equities in the investor's portfolio as a means of enabling participation in the economy and as a means of offsetting the effects of inflation, which—like the automobile — appears to be here to stay. The other trend is for individual investors to move into a type of security known as "mutual funds" in an effort towards equity ownership.

"Mutual funds" is a collective designation for a number of companies whose business is the purchase and holding of a wide variety of securities. "Funds" have been increasingly popular for 25 years and fall into four basic categories, income, growth, balanced and special. Some "funds" have their chief or exclusive holdings in bonds, preferred shares or equities; in the case of equities some funds restrict themselves to certain industries.

Corporate Investors ranks a balanced "fund"—it owns government and corporate bonds, preferred and common stocks. Since the percentage distribution of its holdings is not restricted, the management has considerable freedom in shifting its holdings with the economy. To assure diversification a company bylaw restricts the investment assets in any one company to 5% of the "fund's" assets.

The company has been successful as attested to by its record of growth. Shares have advanced in value from $2.73 to

$7.70 in a 20-year period and the owners have meanwhile enjoyed dividends from them. Dividends on Canadian "mutual funds" enjoy the same 20% tax credit as dividends of equities of other Canadian companies.

Corporate Investors' shareholders have the option of re-investing their dividends in the company's shares at their net asset value.

Shares of "mutual funds" are commonly traded on the unlisted or "over-the-counter" market. The companies are, of course, constantly issuing more stock since the number of new investors is increasing at a rapid rate. Additionally, the overwhelming majority of people who become educated to buying "mutual funds" shares stay with this form of investment.

The reason for the popularity of mutual funds is not hard to find. This is the day of the "packaged" deal in all lines. "Mutual funds" offer the investor a package combining security, yield and profit possibilities. They take from the investor's shoulders the burden of selecting investments and undertaking portfolio changes; additionally, dividends come from a single source and simplify the investor's accounting problem.

Int. Ranwick

Could you indicate the possibilities of Int. Ranwick Mines? — B.A., Hamilton.

Int. Ranwick planned to examine the Matachewan, Ont. claims of Min-ore Mines Ltd. for their molybdenite and chalcopyrite possibilities. The aim was to do test-separation work in addition to determining grade and tonnage for commercial chances.

The company also took ground in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. for molybdenite possibilities and holds a low-grade, molybdenite-copper property in Arizona.

Russell Industries

Would appreciate a bird's-eye view of a low-priced stock — Russell Industries.— J.H., Calgary.

In Russell Industries Ltd. capital stock, the investor has a chance to get into a low-priced equity of a cyclical industry at a level which is low in relation to liquid and fixed assets. It should, of course, be noted that undervalued securities sometimes stay that way indefinitely but ultimately values will assert themselves.

The company has outstanding 764,335 shares. Dividend is 15 cents quarterly, recent price 7½, indicated yield 8%. Senior to the capital stock is $4 millions funded debt. Working capital at the end of 1957 was $12 millions, and even after allowing for funded debt, there is $8 millions, or $10 a share, net liquids. Fixed assets at the end of 1957 totalled $7.5 millions af-

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ter accumulated depreciation of $14.5 millions, and represented an additional equity of $10 a share.

Net profit in 1957 was $782,794, after depreciation of $1,050,364, or $1.02 a share. Thus, "cash flow" or net plus depreciation totalled $2.25 a share and makes the 7½ price look even more attractive.

Net in 1957 compared with net of $1.27 a share the previous year and reflected a decline in total business of operating subsidiaries. In consequence of this and in the face of the uncertain outlook in general business for the immediate future, the dividend was cut from 20 cents a share quarterly with the last payment of 1957.

The company's subsidiaries make a variety of metal goods, including automotive components. Russell has a good deal to gain from any recovery in the automotive trade.

New Dickenson

There have been some very glowing accounts of New Dickenson Mines. Would this be a good one to buy in anticipation of the golds coming back?—H.R. Regina.

New Dickenson Mines is an interesting property, development results at which have sustained the hopes for it which these columns discussed several months ago. Any one buying the stock now is betting that the property will continue to report new ore indications.

These columns do not admit that sentiment to golds will run high. On the other hand, they do not deny the possibility. The recent wave of favorable sentiment towards the yellow metal has been expressed largely by the same people who have been bullish on the golds during their last decade of progressive decline. That their views are now receiving publicity may be more because of a shortage of other financial news rather than because of any inherent soundness.

"Official" Mergers

As a long-time reader of the financial-news columns I am somewhat appalled by the regularity with which company officials deny the possibility of mergers which are subsequently effected. In one recent case officials of two companies denied their impending merger notwithstanding the fact that equities of both advanced on the market in anticipation of the merger which later took place. Since mergers are not the result of impulse but necessarily result from a process of bargaining or haggling which presumably takes several months, even years, how can any company official who talks like this expect to be believed? —B.F., Quebec City.

It is generally recognized by people of experience in corporate affairs that a com-

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pany official can quite reasonably have no "official" knowledge of an impending merger. How can this be? Simply because companies are sometimes controlled by individuals or groups who may or may not be members of a directorate but who certainly wield the big stick in the company's affairs.

In other words, there are sometimes people—apart from the apparent powers in a company—who can engineer developments which will affect the value of its stock equity. Salaried officials who are nominal but legal directors (any shareholder can be a director and it only takes one share to be a shareholder) can with a perfectly straight face deny a knowledge of a possible merger because it has not yet been presented "officially" to the company.

If any one is at fault, it is the publications which employ financial writers who are gullible enough to take the denials of some company officials seriously.

Building Products

What are the prospects for Building Products Ltd? — S.M., Winnipeg.

Sales of Building Products Ltd. fell about 2 per cent in 1957 with reduced housebuilding, which was partly offset by a high rate of commercial and industrial building.

Profit was adversely affected by climbs in wage costs, higher corporation taxes in Ontario, and heavy start-up expenses on new plants.

The present favorable trend in housing is expected to continue in 1958. Institutional building should continue at a good rate.

Madsen Red Lake

Why is Madsen Red Lake acting so well on the market?—N.F., Port Arthur.

Always rated as a good property, Madsen recently appears to have moved into a sharply higher profit category as a result of an improvement in grade.

Madsen has enjoyed the benefit of management which could take advantage of its opportunities and the steadfast way in which it has quietly pursued its objectives now seems about to be rewarded.

Rainville

How did Rainville Mines come to close up?—K.P., Kingston.

Under the impetus of declining copper price, marginal red-metal producers have been taking to the hills. Rainville is one of the latest to throw in the towel. Last year, 1957, was the first full period of production at its mine in the Val d'Or district of Quebec but as a result of unfavorable copper price Rainville was able

Investments, too, need a "Green Thumb"

Some people seem to have a knack for planting their garden so that it grows and flourishes even under difficult conditions. They are said to have a "green thumb".

And so it is with investing. Choosing the right securities to obtain just the right results is an elusive art not given to everyone.

We think you will find our advisory services helpful in developing *your* investments to their fullest potential. As an introduction, why not ask for a copy of our May *Monthly Bulletin*. It is available without obligation.

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R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 28, 1958

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to punch out an operating profit of only $100,759. In consequence, production was suspended in March of this year. It should, however, be noted that operating results indicated that a successful operation can be foreseen when, as and if the price of copper improves.

Trans-Canada Pipe

Will you please express an opinion on Trans-Canada Pipe Lines? — H.B., Ottawa.

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines has interesting speculative possibilities. Natural gas, which it will distribute from Saskatchewan to Quebec, looms large in Canada's energy picture. Identified with the company's possibilities is a project for putting gas into the U.S., the future of which has yet to be clarified.

The company completed the 30-inch pipe to the Lakehead during the 1957 construction program. The section from the Manitoba border to Kapuskasing, Ont. is being built by Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation. Work on the 853 miles of the 1958 construction program is underway.

This year's program includes 367 miles of 30-inch pipe on the crown section from Port Arthur to Kapuskasing and 486 miles from Kapuskasing to Toronto. The entire line is expected to be completed by this fall.

In Brief

Is there any chance of Oceanic Iron Ore getting into production? — S.H., Edmonton, Alta.

Work at Oceanic concessions in Ungava has indicated large tonnages of low-grade iron-bearing material, the economic possibilities of which are being studied. They will have to be exceptional to warrant production in this iron market.

What is the status of Lorado? — C.J., Quebec City.

Treating about 550 tons a day in its mill.

Anything new on Steeloy Mines?—W.C., St. Thomas.

Reviving its molybdenite bet in Quebec after several years of inactivity.

How did Famous Gold Mines Ltd. make out? — A.S., Windsor, Ont.

Dissolved by the B.C. government in 1948.

How about Sullivan Cons. Mines? Any hope of it starting up again?—P.J., Victoria.

On the fence pending improved conditions.

What happened to Quebec Copper Mines? —M.J., Saskatoon.

Low copper prices pulled the rug out from under it.

Triple Play

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

has had to take from China to Suez and from Moscow to Washington — recently on the pressing issues of disarmament — there is not the slightest doubt that the United Nations has a Secretary-General both as a person and as an office that must today be playing a significant part in the oscillations that may crystallize in a summit conference. The ghost of Albert Thomas who in the 1920's sensed that the Secretary-General of the League of Nations could be and must be something more than a superior civil servant, now broods over the 38th floor on the East River and his spirit must be at peace.

So much has happened since talk of the summit first began and so many cross issues have intervened that it may be desirable to sort out those questions of method and substance that may determine whether a summit ever takes place and what its work shall be. The conference was promoted by the Russians primarily on the apparent theory that some bold step was required to reduce tensions in view of the failure of the disarmament sub-commission meetings on the one hand and continuing points of geographic and political friction between the two sides on the other. Undoubtedly the Soviets believed that they were in a strong position to make capital out of the conference whether it was held or not. For it must be remembered that pressure for the conference came hard on the heels of Sputnik I. At no time was Russian prestige higher among the uncommitted nations and at no time was the sense of confusion and frustration greater in the West. The pressure of free world opinion upon western leadership "to do something" was proving irresistible and even if the conference did not materialize the Russians stood to gain by simply having been its original advocates.

Moreover, the Soviets pretended, with great tactical success from the propaganda viewpoint, that there were specific matters about which discussion and even agreement were possible. These they have repeated ever since are such questions as the withdrawal of foreign troops from eastern and western Europe, some formal agreements between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states or organizations; the dismantling of United States bases that ring the Soviet world with a deadly necklace; the opening up of new opportunities for intensified trade and cultural relations between the Communists and the free world.

From the beginning, however, the Soviets denied that the summit could consider as negotiable either the unification of Germany or the removal of Soviet power from the European satellites. On the other hand the United States insisted that the great questions were disarmament, Germany and the satellites and unless these matters could be thrashed out at a working level, the summit was bound to be meaningless and would provide merely a lavish stage for a prepared failure. Meanwhile the Russians announced the suspension of their nuclear tests after having just completed a long series of them. This too added new pressures on the United States and the United Kingdom for there had been strong opinion in both countries that suspension was desirable both politically and for its own human sake. And now the final and coldest cross wind, as the parties limp their way upward, is the debate over aerial inspection in the Arctic zones. It was not without reason that Mr. Lodge asked whether, in view of the Soviet refusal even to consider aerial inspection, a summit conference now could be taken seriously or was likely to be convened.

In all of these open and secret manoeuvrings the Secretary-General has been playing a quiet but important function. He has been a kind of continuing channel of reportage between the parties, disinterested in a personal sense but *interested on behalf of mankind*, sufficiently trusted by both sides to be able to speak with candor to each about the other's views. There can be little doubt that on his trip to Moscow Mr. Hammerskjold must have warned Mr. Khrushchev that there is a peculiar quality of tension in Washington and that the tension is in danger of becoming a permanent feature of American political and military thinking. This tension is based on nothing less than the chronic crises of mistrust and that the mistrust is there because unforgettable sentences such as "we'll bury you" do nothing to give comfort even to people of the greatest good will.

At the White House and the Pentagon Mr. Hammarskjold must have said that the Kremlin somehow is an easier place than it was in Stalin's day, that Khrushchev is a relaxed and confident man and that this is a time when negotiation is possible, and, finally, that it is the art of national and international diplomacy to find every possible dent in great walls and widen their openings between states and people.

Yet having said his piece to Mr. Eisenhower and to Mr. Khrushchev is there anything more Hammarskjold can do? For the time being he may have damaged his influence with the Soviets by his frank support of the United States Arctic inspection proposals. Already too, he has insisted that United Nations Disarmament Commission, as now enlarged, be treated as the primary forum for disarmament discussions. He can commute from New York to London to Paris and Moscow, and back to the Potomac and yet with all of his finesse, his patience and his shrewd reportage, he cannot do the job which hard negotiations between the parties alone can achieve.

In an odd way it may very well be that Khrushchev was close to the truth when he insisted that a summit conference would accomplish more than negotiations between civil servants at lower levels could achieve. Indeed, it is quite possible that Khrushchev has the ebullience of the extrovert who believes he can solve problems by personal contact, who is impatient with expertise and refinements and who is happiest in putting over a big deal by himself, making the decisions and taking the glory. And if this assumption has any validity to it he would remind one of Franklin Delano Roosevelt who went to Teheran, to Yalta, to Casablanca, to Cairo and to Quebec, to all the big and little summits of those wartime years, deep in the belief that politics and power are reducible to men and that men can be cajoled, persuaded, influenced, charmed.

It is difficult to know, therefore, how much wisdom there is to the insistence by our side that the summit will be a failure unless the main lines of agreement are worked out well ahead of time. Maybe there are some issues that President Eisenhower and the Communist Premier can get together on with a rapidity and freedom not given subordinates. Maybe not. If one were to list the presently outstanding matters, it is really difficult to see where such areas of personally created agreement are likely to be found.

Of course, it would be a triumph for such a conference if the abolition of nuclear warfare were agreed upon. But short of the most elaborate inspection procedures, governing the prevention of further production of bombs and the destruction of present stockpiles, who would believe the Soviets, on our side, at least? And if the Soviets turned down Arctic zone aerial inspection what reason is there to expect that they are prepared for even more elaborate inspection or disarmament arrangements? Germany and the satellites are not negotiable, neither are the major United States bases facing the Soviet perimeter.

What does this leave for the summit to do? Trade? Culture? Freer satellite emigration? More decent behaviour and respect for human rights in the satellite countries? It is difficult to find many more items that are either viable or significant.

Mr. Hammarskjold may move from West to East, as the long hypothenuse on the negotiating triangle, but his earnest euclidian performance cannot resolve for us this crisis of trust and mistrust between those who hold the bombs and with them the fate of our species.

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Insurance

by William Sclater

Against Rain

Is it possible to buy weather insurance? I mean insurance protection against weather spoiling an outdoor event and assuring me of some reimbursement of my investment in such an eventuality as a wet afternoon?—D.J., Edmonton.

What you want is insurance against rain and the most usual application of this form of insurance is to protect promoters of outdoor events against loss of admission receipts if rain should reduce attendance. There are many applications of this coverage.

A store may protect itself against loss of business on a special sale day; event promoters may cover against cost of postponement; publishers who have sold advertising for special events or sales may insure against the cost of refunds to advertisers or reprinting the advertisements on another day. Points to remember about rain insurance, however, include the proviso that *rain must fall during the hours specified in the contract.*

Some forms require there be a stipulated minimum rainfall, perhaps one inch of rain within the required period for the insurance to pay off. And the amount has to be by official observation such as the weather bureau to be acceptable to the insurer. Rates may, in some cases, depend on the volume of rainfall insured against; the less rain the higher the rate.

Disappearing Payroll

Can a payroll be insured against it just disappearing as well as against robbery and holdup? Reason I ask is because I have heard of a case where a payroll completely disappeared and can't be located. It sounds fishy but it did happen.—C.H., Toronto.

Sounds fishy all right but it can happen. Insurance investigation files show several cases of mysterious disappearance that are still unsolved. Some people live well with no visible means of support too. You can insure against mysterious disappearance of your company payroll and no matter how fishy it seems the underwriters will have to pay if it goes that way.

There was a case in Toronto where a custodian (a company executive) stepped into a drug store to buy a pack of cigarettes and left his briefcase on the counter with a $20,000 payroll in it. Trouble was that he didn't recollect ever being in the drug store and just couldn't figure out where the briefcase with the money had gone. He thought he had left it in the subway.

That's mysterious disappearance and the underwriters were figuring they'd have to pay off when the drug store clerk phoned and asked the executive when he intended to come back in and pick up that heavy briefcase he had left on the counter a week ago. Check on the broad form coverage under Comprehensive Dishonesty, Disappearance and Destruction coverage.

Radium Needle

Is it possible to insure a radium needle used for treatments in a medical clinic against disappearance? A needle is very valuable and would be a serious loss.—T.D., Winnipeg.

See your local agent. What you require is an all-risk floater that will insure the radium needle against everything but gradual deterioration, war risk or sending it in an unregistered parcel through the mail. This insurance should not be expensive.

Medical Rating

What can a man do when he goes to his own doctor and obtains a satisfactory report prior to an insurance examination by another doctor which results in him being rated as a "classified risk"? A year later the same thing is repeated, despite the repeated favorable report of my own doctor again. The insurance concerned is coverage of supplemental contracts under an employee pension plan. This puts me in a difficult position. The only protest I can make now is through my employer and criticism of a staff pension plan should not be made unless it can be justified. My employer's generosity of motive is not in question and is appreciated. The rating has created difficulties for me in obtaining other term insurance re mortgage on a house bought in today's market.—G.A., Belleville.

You are in a difficult position. Remember, however, that insurance doctors rate risks by categories in the hundreds. You may have a fat tummy. Your own doctor may know it is not a matter of much concern in your case and rate you O.K. But an insurance doctor may have found that in

every hundred people a certain percentage of bulging tummies reduces the average life expectancy. You may have no high blood pressure the day you see your own doctor but it may be higher the day the insurance doctor checks you. There are so many possibilities of difference.

Why don't you write to the insurance company and ask their doctor to forward to your doctor, in confidence, any information he can respecting his "classified risk" rating of your case. Your doctor may learn something he doesn't know and may be able to tell you the rating is justified or, as I have suggested, you may be the victim of general experience. In any case such a letter of request is a logical first step to take.

Rising Fire Rates

When I received my new fire insurance policy on my home last week I was surprised and disturbed to discover that not only was the rate very much increased but the policy was with another company. It is the same agent but my policy used to be with a tariff company. Now it is with a non-tariff company and it is costing much more. What do you advise?—G.C., Toronto.

Don't be too disturbed. It is happening all over. Fire insurance underwriters have been losing so much money this past year or two that the companies have upped their rates to meet this situation. I don't think the fact that it was formerly tariff and is now non-tariff is a matter which affects that particularly. Any difference in the rates between the two would probably find the non-tariff rate was slightly lower, if anything. Rates actually have been too low for some time and now that they are rising we are becoming suddenly conscious of that fact when we receive our renewal notices.

Seasonal Occupancy

My insurance agent has sent me the policy on my summer cottage and on looking it over I see no mention of how long the place can stay vacant. I think it should state how long I can leave the cottage unoccupied. What can I do about this? Should I see another company?—K.W., Hamilton.

Surely not anything to get concerned about. On a seasonal dwelling, permission is granted for the place to be unoccupied during the inoperative season. As long as you spend a couple of days there at least once during the year you should be in the clear. If, however, you tootle off to Europe for the summer and don't use the cottage at all it will be just as well to check with your insurance agent; let him know and get permission to carry on the insurance on that basis.

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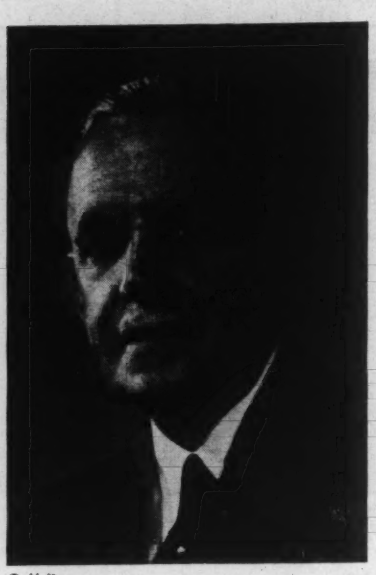

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RIGHT HON. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, Q.C., LL.D., P.C.

was elected a Director of Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company. It was announced by President J. J. Fitzgibbons, C.B.E.

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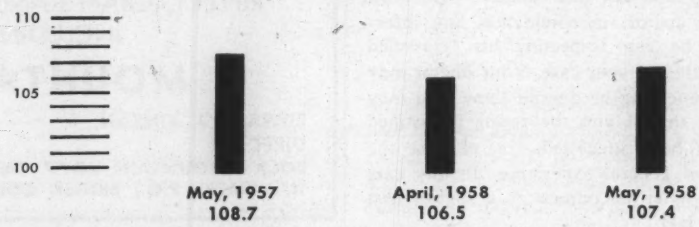
Saturday Night

Saturday Night Business Index for May



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1935-39 =100	279.6¶	275.8	292.0
Retail Trade	$ millions	1,016¶	1,091	978
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	$ millions	1,288¶	1,283	1,256
Consumer Price Index	1949=100	125.2†	124.3	120.9
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Materials	1935-39 =100	229.3†	230.7	246.2
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned)	$ millions	4,835¶	4,845	4,817
New Orders, Manufacturing Industry	$ millions	1,631¶	1,730	1,688
Steel Ingot Production	1000 tons	397.7‡	365.2	463.9
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers	$ millions	15,933¶	17,364	15,214
Imports for Consumption	$ millions	427.2‡	367.2	468.9
Exports, domestic	$ millions	376.4‡	325.9	368.2
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports)	$ millions	319.4†	259.2	227.4

¶ February ‡ March † April

by Maurice Hecht

FOR THE SECOND month in a row the SATURDAY NIGHT Index has increased. This reverses the trend last year when the Index daddled for a while then slumped in the last half. That lasted until early this year.

The most promising indicators are industrial production and construction contracts. The index of industrial production bounced to 279.6 from a low of 271.9 just a few months back. It peaked at 292.0 a year ago February.

Construction in general has been hitting a fabulous stride. Total construction awards, according to MacLean Building Reports, for the first four months almost hit $1 billion — a real record. Residential contracts are 111 per cent ahead of a year ago; business ones up 41 per cent; engineering awards are up 10 per cent. However, industrial construction awards are down 50 per cent. The outlook for industrial capacity expansion is poor.

Total labor income has recovered after sliding since August. This reflects bigger wages and a slowdown in the growth of unemployment. Manufacturing employment has edged forward a bit lately and so has construction employment. Logging shows the largest manpower decline. The labor outlook is better today than for a while.

Inventories continue to decline, which is good, but new manufacturing orders remain dullish. Shipments are cutting down the size of unfilled orders.

Retail sales continue fair. This indicates a hefty residue of confidence in the future.

More and more healthy signs are turning up in the key economic indicators. But the sickly ones — like rising retail prices — make the specific time for a completed about turn hard to estimate. But it's coming this year.

Highway

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

way and poorly in another. For grandeur of location Vancouver has no parallel among the major cities in Canada, flanked on the North and East by mountains and to the west by the Strait of Georgia. Southward lies the Fraser River. What the early settlers had no cause to consider was that these beauties would ultimately shut in Vancouver as surely as so many prison walls.

Today the population of the Greater Vancouver-New Westminster area is 650,000 and growing fast. But access to Vancouver is extremely limited. The first permanent crossing of the Fraser was effected in 1903 by a railway-highway bridge at New Westminster, followed by a ferry service at Ladner in 1912. It was the very existence of the bridge at New Westminster that spurred the growth and industrial development of that area.

In 1937 a new vehicular bridge was opened at Patullo but, at the same time, the highway section of the New Westminster bridge was closed, so that there has remained only one bridge across the Fraser for traffic.

Many proposals for bridges or tunnels were made, but the whole question was a tricky one. Although ship traffic on the Fraser is limited at present, allowance had to be made for very large vessels and greatly increased river traffic in the future. In addition, the Fraser is subject to tides, sand-dunes regularly move down under the water surface, there are peat bogs in the approaches to the river at all feasible crossing points and — as if this were not enough — the whole area is subject at intervals to slight earthquakes.

In all, bridge or tunnel building across the Fraser was no sinecure. And so the job never got done. Not until now. And today there are no prouder sidewalk superintendents in Canada than Vancouverites.

The decision to build a tunnel instead of a bridge was based on lower costs. A bridge would have had to go so high over the river, to allow for large ships, the approaches would have had to be so long (10,000 feet at least) and the foundations would have been so difficult to make secure in shifting sands, that the cost was estimated at around $24,000,000. This figure might well have been exceeded. The present Deas Island tunnel is expected to cost about $17,000,000.

It will connect Vancouver Island to Lulu Island, then pass across to Deas Island and finally join up with the mainland. Its approaches are a total of 2,900 feet long and it extends a total of 2,100 feet underwater.

When complete it will carry two lanes of traffic in each direction and will be fully automatic in operation. During rush hours, for safety's sake, one man will sit in a control tower, but at other times no one will be on duty. Every possible modern aid and convenience is included in the construction.

When entering a tunnel on a bright day the sudden change from brilliance to a lower level of illumination bothers motorists. So the Deas Island approaches are provided with special sun-screens. Inside the tunnel there are fluorescent lights.

Ventilation is provided by fans connecting with two tall buildings at each end of the sunken portion of the bridge. At six locations in the tunnel are carbon monoxide monitors. If the amount of carbon monoxide reaches a certain concentration the fans are speeded up; if it goes still higher automatic signals close the tunnel to traffic.

In the control room will be television screens on which traffic can be observed at any point in the tunnel by switching to any of fourteen TV cameras installed along the roadways. To catch up with recalcitrant motorists there is a PA system with loudspeakers installed at every 50 feet and there is provision, too, for visual signals and traffic lights.

The tunnel has a complete fire sprinkler system with a sprinkler installed for every 120 square feet of tunnel.

But all this is for the future. At present, the big show in Vancouver is the building of the tunnel which, in keeping with this striking project is unique in itself.

As the first such tunnel in North America, it is similar in construction technique to the Maas Tunnel built at Rotterdam, Holland — and differs from even that in certain important particulars. It is, therefore, a unique venture, making engineering history.

Most tunnels are circular in shape although they cost more to build than rectangular tunnels. The reason for circular tunnels is that they have been considered easier to build. But no sinecures for the B.C. tunnel; it is rectangular.

Instead of drilling under the river, the tunnel was built in segments in a dry dock. Then the segments, each 344 feet long and weighing 18,500 tons, were towed out into the river and sunk into place in a trench far beneath the surface. Then the segments were joined up.

This may sound simple, but it presented many complex problems. To carry out the work, B.C. retained as designing engineers two of the world's famous companies, Christiani and Nielsen of Canada Ltd. (originally a European firm) and Foundation Company of Canada Engineering Corporation.

Finally, a special project nearly disrupted the whole idea: how to make a seal which will hold water out of the sunken sections until they can be joined from the inside? The Maas tunnel had encountered trouble from this problem and its seals were not considered satisfactory.

Company after company, approached with the problem refused to tackle it. Finally, last July, the Gutta Percha and Rubber Co. Of Canada Ltd., promised to find an answer by October, and did so. The solution was a seal, developed for the first time in the world, which looks rather like a colossal inner tube. It is attached to the end of a segment and consists of thick rubber on the outside. Inside is an air space, then big rubber "bumpers" backed onto steel.

In use, the airspace is filled with water. When sections are sunk, the end of one section is slammed against the seal of the next section. Later, inside the tunnel, workmen break away temporary bulkheads between the sections and permanently finish off the joins with concrete. After about eighteen months, when all the joins have been completed and have hardened on the inside, the rubber seals may deteriorate, but this won't matter.

Once sunk into the trench and sealed, the sections are supported by blowing jets of sand under them, using equipment specially designed for the job. Then further sand is piled up around the tunnel to give it additional protection from the river.

Altogether, the construction of the Deas Island tunnel is one Vancouverites will not forget. It has been spectacular in its conception and construction, it will unplug Vancouver's traffic, and it has attracted the admiration of engineers the world over.

Centenary

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

water diversion and dam power project near Campbell River on Vancouver Island.

By design of nature rather than of man, the record run of Sockeye salmon up coastal rivers, with profit to commercial and sports fishermen, is also anticipated this year.

A run of 3,000,000 tourists — 20 per cent above normal expectation, is also looked forward to in every section of the province. Every part will have something unique in entertainment to offer.

The Royal Canadian Navy converted an escort vessel to appear as the 1858 sidewheeler *SS Commodore* which brought in the first batch of 400 gold miners from San Francisco to Victoria on their way to the Fraser River diggings.

The navies of up to 15 other nations will send ships for a naval review similar to the Spithead Review Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Other events include the famed RCMP musical ride at centres throughout the province, sport classics such as the Grey Cup game, a $50,000

golf tournament, international soccer events, centennial games, international water ski contests.

A festival of arts, restoration of old Fort Langley, a Victoria to Barkerville stage coach trip, a canoe trip by 18 men down the Fraser from Prince George to salt water, re-enacting the voyages of Simon Fraser—all these are planned.

There are travelling museums, travelling stage shows, travelling symphonies. A totem pole is being carved for shipment to the Queen. The army, navy and airforce will give special shows in all major centres.

The provincial centennial committee, headed by chairman L. J. Wallace, has issued a calendar of events listing over 1,000 special celebrations in 300 communities.

Lists of notables who will come to the province include HRH Princess Margaret, (July 12), the Prime Minister and Premiers of Canada, the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors, the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, the mayors of Canada, the governors of many states of the U.S.A.

One hundred years old, or 100 years young, the centenary is a marker on the road, pointing forward as well as back.

McConachie

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

By summer they'll be on all CPA's overseas routes.

Thus the introduction of the Britannia—the first order is for six—has direct ramifications for this other current aspect of CPA's plans: their application for a trans-Canada franchise. The Britannias will release from overseas service 11 DC-6B's, plus four due to be delivered in July. This will make a fleet of 15 four-engined aircraft available for domestic routes.

It is these that McConachie has told the Air Transport Board he would assign to trans-continental routes. These are the routes McConachie proposes to serve:

Edmonton, Regina, Toronto;

Vancouver, Calgary, Saskatoon, Ottawa, Montreal;

Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal;

Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal;

Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg.

While CPA admittedly wants to compete with TCA, as such, McConachie says CPA has tried in its application to avoid duplicating TCA routes, where possible. As a result, he says, 80% of the routes proposed do not duplicate TCA's route patterns. The essence of CPA's research was a study of traffic flows between the nine cities involved. The result was a series of proposals for new direct east-west services.

McConachie's arguments are embodied in a document entitled "Background of CPA proposals for trans-continental air services." This paper has been used by CPA officials in talks to Chambers of Commerce at points which would be affected by the proposed new services.

The presentation proposes daily service with DC-6B's on the five routes, with both tourist and first class seat arrangements. It is in the number of seats available for tourist class passengers that CPA hopes to take advantage of a market it believes has not been fully developed.

Where TCA, according to CPA's paper, operates 70% first class and 30% tourist seats, McConachie proposes just about the reverse. He would offer 75% of his capacity in tourist and the balance in first class seating. In a 6B this would mean 49 tourist seats and 12 first class.

This aspect of the case, which he believes vital in improving air service in this country, would come closer to the practice on European airlines, which offer 90% of capacity in tourist seats, and the United States, where the proportion is about two thirds tourist.

Speaking of improved service for the nine cities involved, McConachie offers these observations:

Overall frequency of cross-country flights would be increased, from 25% for Toronto to 50% for such points as Montreal and Saskatoon;

New direct services would cut east-west flight times; five hours on the Montreal-Edmonton and Ottawa-Calgary services, four hours on Ottawa-Saskatoon, three hours on Toronto-Regina, and lesser savings on shorter routes;

Overall, CPA's proposed services would increase direct services between eastern and western Canada 100%.

The CPA chief has also made clear that his proposals refer exclusively to main line routes.

"This route pattern was developed," he says, "in the light of the transport minister's statement that only certain routes in Canada could stand competition."

Since the points CPA proposes to link with new services originate 65% of Canadian air traffic, "they are the logical points for competition." Despite this fact, McConachie says, only 20% of these services would duplicate TCA.

CPA, he sums up, has a preponderance of "skim milk" routes in Canada, where its entire domestic pattern consists of branch lines. Of 35 stations, 24 or 70% are in the bottom 50 stations for production of air traffic. He compares this to TCA's 44 stations, of which 33 or 75% are in the top 50 traffic producing stations. Thus CPA "requires some 'cream' routes to balance its economics."

On balance, McConachie and his traffic experts calculate that two thirds of traffic on CPA's projected routes would be new air traffic. Part of the balance would be business recovered from American airlines, and "a small portion will come from TCA's anticipated traffic growth."

What will come out of the hearings on CPA's application is probably anybody's guess. However, CPA people are confident that the Conservative government is sympathetic to the principle of competition, at least in areas where there is enough potential traffic to support competing lines.

Transport Minister George Hees has said, in qualified terms, that he believes in increased competition. It's possible, though less likely, that even the Liberals, who kept trans-continental business for TCA for 20 years, might have been close to the point of giving CPA a cut at the business. On balance, though, CPA is more confident of success, under a Tory government, than it has ever been.

A system of transcontinental routes would be a fitting climax to the domestic development of a line which began in 1942 with the amalgamation of 10 small operations in the northwest. It would be an even more dramatic turn of fortune in the career of a man who made British Columbia into a crossroads on the world aviation map.

The fact that his two climactic efforts came in the province's centennial year should make him easily BC's Man of the Century.

Missiles

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

of a firing. Solid propellants, on the other hand, can be left standing in the counter-missile and their firing does not require an elaborate and delicate system.

Consequently, the Valcartier scientists—there are 130 of them—are kneading solid propellants in a machine which looks like a bread dough mixer. Next year they plan to test these fuels in rockets which will be fired from Fort Churchill, Man. The rockets will be fairly simple devices—a 17-foot metal tube, a nose for instruments and a rear-end nozzle. They will carry a ton of propellant and reach 100 miles into space, for a start. They will also carry 100 pounds of instruments to gather more data on infra-red rays.

Contracts have been awarded to the Bristol Aeroplane Company of Canada for the rocket noses and casings.

The Valcartier propellants look and feel like brown rubber. They are poured like molasses into the rocket casing and then solidify into a rubbery state.

During a recent press tour of the Valcartier centre, the first questions put to the scientists concerned the need for Canada to tackle these problems at all. Wasn't the U.S. already far ahead in this field?

Brig. D. A. G. Waldock, chief superintendent, said there is plenty of room for everybody in the counter-missile field and that Canada's research is closely co-ordinated with that of the U.S. and Britain to eliminate all possible duplication. He added that neither the U.S. nor Britain has

been able to put as much effort in counter-ICBM research as it would like to do.

L. J. L'Heureux, the deputy superintendent, said Canada has already won international renown for its work in the field of solid propellants. The Canadian Army's new infantry anti-tank weapon, the Heller, was developed by the defence research board. The weapon's main feature was that it burned its solid fuel before the projectile left the barrel. Consequently it was much more accurate than rockets which continued to be propelled after leaving the muzzle.

The third main problem preoccupying the Valcartier researchers is the effect of high speeds on flying objects. Before an ICBM can be shot down, the defenders must know what the missile does or what happens to it in outer space.

The Canadian scientists, therefore, are using aeroballistics ranges to fire small objects at tremendous velocities and accelerations. They are photographed in flight. With an oxygen-hydrogen gun, the scientists soon will be able to fire objects at 17,000 miles an hour down a range 1,000 feet long. The range is being made by welding together oil tanks rescued from a dump. In one hypersonic range, the scientists have propelled objects and models of missiles at an acceleration of one million G—a million times stronger than the force of gravity and far more than necessary for the acceleration of a counter-missile.

Defence research board scientists located near Ottawa have also been bouncing radio signals off the moon to gather more knowledge about the ionosphere, an electrically-charged layer 50 to 300 miles above the earth. This layer can and often does play hob with telecommunications.

The ionosphere deflects, bends or otherwise disturbs radio and radar signals. The moon, though 250,000 miles from the earth, is the handiest reflector of a radio signal from earth—except for earth satellites.

Using a television-type transmitter with an antenna 28 feet in diameter, the scientists drive the signal at the moon and enough of it is reflected back through the ionosphere to be picked up by a sensitive receiver. The 10,000-watt signal travels to the moon and back in 2½ seconds. The strength of the reflected signal received is only one microwatt, or one ten thousand millionth of the original signal. But it is enough to enable scientists to determine what the ionosphere has done to it.

Another phase of the counter-ICBM defence is installation of a huge radar near Prince Albert, Sask., to study the effects of the atmosphere on radar signals. Canada and the U.S. are co-operating closely in this venture.

The ICBM has been described as the "ultimate weapon." If a defence can be found against it, what will be the next "ultimate weapon"?

BC Business

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

over the record established in 1956. Part of the increase, however, was the result of generally higher prices for the products of manufacturing establishments. So far this year, manufacturing activities remain slow for most companies.

Basically, the immediate prospect for business in British Columbia depends in very large measure upon the forest industries and new construction which, together, have been the chief payroll providers — the chief fuellers of BC's long and spectacular expansion. The other basic industries, mining, fishing and agriculture, will also play their significant part.

Outlook For Lumber: The downward trend in volume and value of production of the past two years in the sawmill industry of BC continued to the end of 1957. In the early part of 1958, sawmilling production is up and there are higher shipments to the USA. Housing starts in the United States are at a new high for March, but offset to some extent by industrial building being somewhat off, making the demand in this market steadier but at continuing weak prices. In the United Kingdom, which takes about 13 per cent of BC lumber, compared with 37 per cent to the USA, buying appears to be at a better-than-normal basis, now that the strategic stockpile has largely been liquidated, but prices remain unsatisfactory despite the advantage of comparatively low ocean shipping rates.

The Canadian house building market has been given a fillip by the easing of credit restrictions and greater availability of mortgage money. Construction of houses has been stepped up markedly over the same period last year. This across-Canada development has provided a brisker market for BC lumber stockpiled in retail yards, and inventories are being replaced in anticipation of a possible strike in the BC coastal lumber industry this summer. Unless house-building continues at a high rate for the remainder of the year, these larger-than-usual stocks could be embarrassing to the industry later on.

Log prices continue low and many coastal logging camps are closed down. Economic problems have prevented marginal operators from resuming operations since last fall. Log inventories are still relatively high in many areas of the province.

Heavy unabsorbed new plywood capacity clouds the outlook for this important segment of the forest industry of BC. With no export to the USA feasible, because of tariffs, and only limited opportunity to sell in the UK — although vigorous promotion work is proceeding there — the industry must look for the domestic and overseas market gradually to grow up to its producing capacity.

British Columbia's lumber production — about 65 per cent of Canada's total — is tending to become a less important part of the overall forest industry, particularly in the coastal area. It should not be overlooked that volume of production is still at a high level compared with a few years back. Major increases in cut, however, will probably be for plywood, pulp and paper.

Newsprint and Pulp: Softening of demand for newsprint and pulp products has occurred as a result of world overproduction, and this has led to a slackening of operations in BC's newly expanded industry. The drop-off of markets in the latter part of 1957 was shortly followed by a strike of the whole BC pulp and paper industry which lasted 13 weeks. Despite this shutdown of a large portion of the world's productive capacity, a condition of over supply still existed throughout the world and prices did not rise.

Some concern exists among producers of various kinds of pulp that pressure of increased capacity may break down product price structures. Pulp is more vulnerable in this respect than newsprint. Just as the logging and lumber industry of BC could not afford the 7½ per cent wage increase of 1957, so the pulp and paper industries here were not economically in a good position to take on the similar wage increase involved in the 1958 strike settlement. In spite of recent heavy expenditures on capital equipment — $120,000,000 spent in 1957 alone — lower earnings ranging from 30 to 70 per cent down from the same period last year — are being experienced by major companies in the integrated forest industries. BC mills are now working at 90 per cent capacity.

Newsprint mills' order files are down on the basis of lower advertising linage in United States publications, and in the lighter inventory being carried by publishers who are no longer in danger of short supply.

Mining: In mining, the output of structural materials and industrial minerals remains steady. The asbestos picture is very bright, with large-scale milling at Cassiar, as well as new discoveries being staked. Gold production is above last year's output for this period, but coal production is still declining in this province which has an estimated one-eighth of the world's coal reserves.

Markets for base metals, which are the mainstay of BC's mining industry, provide no grounds for optimism in the near term. Lower prices for zinc, lead

and copper together with instabilities in foreign markets have resulted in a sharp decline in the value of mineral production. While some mines have been closed down because of ore depletion, the majority of close-downs could be attributed to market conditions.

Leading mining executives paint a gloomy picture of the immediate outlook for the base metals industry. Not only is the market poor, but the US Government is contemplating additional tariffs and quota restrictions on imported lead and zinc, and the BC Government has recently enacted tenure and taxation legislation which the mining industry believes is a further deterrent to exploration and development.

Aluminum prices have been cut back in the face of market conditions. The large smelters at Trail and Kitimat have both been fairly busy although they have reduced their work force during the first quarter. The suspension of operations at the Britannia copper mine was a major blow to the industry.

On the brighter side is the buoyant influence of the natural gas pipeline completed last year from the Peace River block to the Coast. Petroleum exploration is continuing at a good pace. The new copper pipe mill on Annacis Island near New Westminster is a further favorable factor in the general mining picture.

Fisheries: It is a little early to assess the outlook for the fishing industry this year because salmon species are caught later in the year and these are the major catch in value. This is a cycle year for the popular sockeye salmon, and a record catch is anticipated. Much will depend upon the attitude of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union. No industry in British Columbia focuses more clearly in its current position the baleful effects of high wage and price settlements and declining market demand than does the commercial fishing industry of BC. Product costs have been forced by the fishermen to levels where canning operators have warned the law of diminishing returns is at work.

The industry is now at the point where nothing short of large scale shutdowns argues in its behalf. The 1957 season had several strikes. The BC industry provides employment for about 18,000 people and 8,500 boats, but represents less than two per cent of the total world fisheries production and sells in a highly competitive world market. BC's export sale of salmon in physical volume is dropping. Canada's domestic consumption of canned salmon takes a larger share of the production than in depression years, but for the past five years has been falling. At the same time, suppliers of other food products were enjoying annual increases in sales volume. Cannery management believes that high prices are the cause, and that raw materials must become cheaper, wage levels must not outpace those of other BC food industries. The answer given by the union — a wage demand amounting to more than 40 per cent over the last agreement.

Economic strangulation of the fishing industry is not too strong a term to employ regarding its relationship with the union that deals not only in wages but makes agreements on product prices — the subject of an investigation under the Combines Act.

Agriculture: While agriculture is the third largest primary industry in BC, it has remained relatively static in dollar value over the past ten years — and thus is losing ground. Only about three per cent of BC's land area is potential agricultural land, and of this, about one third is now being cultivated.

Currently, high beef prices have helped the position of BC ranchers whose grass-fed meat has been having a hard time to hold its market in competition with grain-finished cattle from the prairies.

Capital Investment: The much diminished backlog of major construction projects for BC has been apparent for over six months, and now has been projected forward for the year by the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce in its annual estimate of capital investment plans of individual business establishments, institutions, housebuilders and all levels of government. Total new capital investment intended for British Columbia this year is a shattering 25 per cent less than last year's total of $1,292 million.

Major drop comes from new investment plans of the manufacturing industry and a significant fall in utility construction.

Housing is expected to be the feature investment industry of 1958, up about eight per cent in value from last year, governmental and institutional outlays are predicted to be 15 per cent higher.

So far, the estimate is holding to expectations. Industrial construction is off sharply and house building in BC is running well ahead of 1957's corresponding period.

Labor pains: Complicating an already hard-hit situation, the BC heavy construction industry was plagued by a walkout of 300 members of the Teamsters' union, idling a further 3,000 construction workers and shut down $120,000,000 worth of projects. Before the strike, the men were paid $1.78 to $2.31 an hour. Management offered 40 cents an hour over a two year period. Union demand was 53 cents an hour wage boost over two years, plus fringe benefits. Strike went on for two months, and the workers eventually returned to work after a settlement of 40 cents an hour. Wage loss is estimated at about $2,500,000.

Now the plumbers have demanded 60 cents an hour increase (later amended to 45 cents an hour) over their present $2.70 an hour. Management has offered six cents an hour increase, and the 20 heavy construction firms have voted to lock out union members to prevent selective strike action. Inside wiremen, the highest paid of all construction workers want pay increases of 60 cents an hour, while the provincial government conciliation officer has recommended against any increase. Another construction tie-up is in the making, and this time it could include house building.

British Columbians are watching this pattern with growing concern. The four most recent strikes, ending with the unions accepting managements' original offers, are a phenomenon of the times which may influence other labor negotiations and wage demands which seem to be as inevitable as the coming of the seasons and unrelated to economic conditions, the state of business or productivity.

In September 1957, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers struck against Imperial Oil's Ioco refinery. The union demanded a 12½ per cent wage boost, but went back to work for approximately the same as management's earlier offer of 7½ per cent.

In October, pulp and paper mill workers went on strike for 13 weeks for a 12 per cent raise. They wound up with the same 7½ per cent increase offered by management in the first instance. In March, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers went on strike against the BC Electric Company and two electrical contracting firms. The union was asking for boosts ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. A Supreme Court judge, appointed to bring down a binding decision on the matter, ruled in favour of the companies by upholding the original offer ranging from 7.8 per cent to 19 per cent. Finally, the abortive Teamsters' strike.

Consumer Spending: By any standards, the wage increases gained in 1957 and 1958 are sizable and have tended to offset the loss of purchasing power brought about by the serious unemployment problem which was about twice as bad in BC as in the remainder of Canada. BC traditionally has a heavy seasonal unemployment condition, but this year the ratio of unemployed was more like one in five than the one in ten of 1957. The tides of unemployment are abating, but the brisk spring pick-up normally experienced is not being felt.

Mild weather has been encouraging to seasonal retail sales volume this year in BC for most consumer items, exceptions being clothing and fuel oil. In most lines, department store sales held up well

until late in March, slipped somewhat then and in April, but are only slightly below the same period a year ago. Small stores have been in general less successful than large stores in maintaining volume.

The remarkable maintenance of retail sales in the face of such a large scale unemployment can be attributed largely to the increased population and, therefore, to the increased labor force, to high wage levels, and the so-called "built-in stabilizers" such as increased old age pensions, baby bonuses, unemployment insurance. British Columbia, in 1957, had an amazing increase in population of some 89,000 — probably the largest in its history for any one year.

Centennial Year: As British Columbia celebrates its hundredth year, a region with some current difficulties but many blessings, it has a tremendous record of growth since the fur trade, and particularly in the past decade.

Its chief problem, high producing costs and a world of many tariff barriers against its main products, is daily battled by business managements. Companies selling raw or partly processed natural resource products abroad support not only the chief payroll industries, but the greater part of secondary and service industries. This they must continue to do until BC gets wider marketing opportunities abroad, greater access to the jealously-guarded US market for manufactured goods, lower freight rates in Canada or a domestic market made up of more people resident in BC, Alberta and Western Saskatchewan.

Though growth has been inhibited somewhat by these factors, it has been continuous through booms and depression, war and peace. Between 1858 and 1888, there was exploratory development; from 1888 to 1918 a skeletal structure for industry came into being and from then until now — a period of only 40 years — the chief industrial, commercial, population and financial growth of the province has occurred, in an atmosphere of free enterprise ordinarily favorable to risk capital.

The tempo of development greatly speeded up in the period from 1944 to 1957. Now, we pause.

The long range outlook is not in doubt, providing we exercise sound judgment and watch our competitive position carefully. World demand for BC primary resource products will unquestioningly grow stronger with time, and domestic consumption will be greater.

Assuming reasonably stable world conditions and sharply rising population figures for North America from 1960 to 1970, the next twenty years, which will include these "silver-lined Sixties" appear to hold much promise of continued advance and economic maturity for BC as part of the Canadian West.

TV Triumph

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

in which Wayne plays the role taken by Alec Guinness, with Shuster taking the part of the Japanese camp commandant.

Hal Humphreys, the American syndicated TV columnist, wrote of Wayne and Shuster that their background differentiated them because most American comedians, such as Bert Lahr, Jimmy Durante, and Fred Allen never got further than the fourth grade. Most of them came up through burlesque. "The only burlesque we came up through was the local Casino Theatre," Johnny Wayne says. "We used to watch the vaudeville and strip acts while attending the University."

Another quality, apart from their educational background, which sets Wayne and Shuster apart from most other sets of comedians, is their flexibility. Neither one is always the "fall guy", there is a frequent interchange of roles. This confuses many people as to which is Shuster and which is Wayne, but it does enable them to create a broader variety of characterizations than would be the case if they were labelled.

Shuster is the taller, gentler, better-looking of the two, and gives an impression of pleasant innocence. Yet at the same time he gives the feeling of being slyly aware of this, of not being easily hoodwinked after all.

Johnny Wayne resembles a fervent leprechaun, and is the more aggressive of the partners. He has a louder voice, and brown eyes which glisten with animation. Both he and Shuster are married, and both collect paintings, although Wayne is the more serious collector, with eight modern Canadian compositions among his possessions.

In addition to writing their shows, Wayne and Shuster have been writing a syndicated column for a year, for the Toronto *Star*. In it they put down current gags, news satires and comments, and set their cockeyed view-point on events before the public.

Whether they will have to give up this column is doubtful, for although Ed Sullivan wants to work them heavily, the comedians are reluctant to stage sketches too often. "We won't want the public to get tired of us," they say. "So many TV acts are spoiled through constant appearance. You have to have an air of exclusiveness. It's the duck-billed platypus which gets most attention in the zoo, not the ostrich."

One of Ed Sullivan's qualities most admired by Wayne and Shuster is his air of retirement, and the relaxed atmosphere in which rehearsals are conducted. "Ed is the only star on American television who is happy if the show is stolen from him," Wayne says. "He is strictly an impresario, he introduces you and then lets you go on with the work. There's no jealousy, no friction. He is what is known in England as a *compère*, a master of ceremonies who doesn't consider the acts he introduces to be in his way."

Ed Sullivan himself puts it this way. "I have had to let two directors go, because they believe in asserting themselves with whistles and sirens in rehearsals," he told me. "We try to get as relaxed an atmosphere during rehearsals as possible. Then that atmosphere carries over into the show.

"Many years ago, I used to be in vaudeville myself. I know just what it's like to get to the theatre early in the morning, often on a miserable day, and be harried and shouted at. You get nervous, flustered, and it's almost impossible to give of your best.

"My intention in presenting Wayne and Shuster is to give the American public first class novelty, just as I've done with such stars as Hermione Gingold and Mr. Pastry, brought over from England. You don't get anything first class by stampeding it."

Ed Sullivan, as are Wayne and Shuster, is a friendly man. He is quiet-spoken and deceptively casual. He has astonished England and Europe generally by flying out an act he liked for a mere two-minute spot on one of his shows, and then flying it back again. When Hermione Gingold first came to America, her wit was so fast that it was not at first understood. John Murray Anderson's Almanac made her name on Broadway, but it was Ed Sullivan who put her in front of the American people, coast-to-coast, and taught them to appreciate her.

"I have a silver coin, signed by Ed Sullivan," Johnny Wayne said, "with the motto on it: Do It Your Way". He wants us to live up to it, and he lives up to it himself. A star has to be made; if an act is considered too unorthodox, or too intellectual, people can never learn to like it if it is not presented. Ed presents acrobats, sophisticated comedy, child violinists, choristers, almost anything in entertainment. It's the variety on his show which has kept it at the top for so long.

"The one thing which really infuriates Frank and me is the phrase: 'It's too clever.' That is, if this is said by someone who considers himself to be a brain. On the other hand, if a laborer tells us this, with ill-concealed satisfaction that he himself has understood it, we feel extremely happy."

Without being "too clever", Wayne and Shuster will show their American audience something new and refreshing in their experience, a Canadian way of saying and doing things which is original and funny. They should go far towards dispelling the odd impression, seemingly held by so many Canadians of themselves, that "Canadians are dull".

Editorials

Art of the Possible

THE MOST sensible proposals for the improvement of international relations to be offered in a long time were those put before the recent North Atlantic Council Conference by the Canadian delegation. If they were authored by External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith, then Mr. Smith has justified his appointment and has made up for his earlier dismal record as a minister.

Summit meetings that occur only at long intervals probably do more harm than good. They arouse first an inordinate and unjustified hope, to be followed inevitably by inordinate and unjustified gloom.

Heads of states cannot be expected to settle complicated and chronic problems at one meeting held in the full glare of publicity. They cannot be expected to deal with all these problems at one session of a few days' duration.

The Canadian solution is eminently reasonable and workable: a series of summit meetings, at which problems are not considered in the mass but taken one by one, bit by bit. It would mean a lot of talk, but better words than bullets. It would also mean a weakening of the United Nations, but that organization has already managed to get itself into a state of acute anemia.

This is the genius of Canadian politics, understood and practised by all our experienced politicians. It is the instinctive knowledge that politics is the art of the possible.

Knockout Drops

A GENERAL told a U.S. congressional committee a couple of weeks ago that germs and drugs that would knock out an enemy just temporarily are being sought by U.S. chemical warfare people. This opens up a dazzling vista of possibilities.

Why not, for instance, a campaign to introduce tranquillizers into the water supply of a prospective enemy? If the military would study the publicity and pressure methods of the people working to fluoridate North American water supplies, they might be able to get away with it without using such sneaky means as air drops and sabotage.

There is one thought that puzzles us. When would the temporary knockout be administered? To do it before a supposed enemy committed a hostile act would lead to all sorts of awkward complications. To do it afterwards would probably be to administer a temporary knockout to people already permanently knocked out, which seems rather a waste of time and effort.

Dangerous Popularity

IT IS a tragic paradox that the popularity of an idea is directly related to the mood of those in whose minds it is planted. The truth of an idea, and the wisdom or lack of wisdom in the one who voices it, become a matter of scant importance provided the idea is one to which many people are currently receptive. Under such circumstances a dangerous or mistaken idea may gather enormous momentum and power.

Such an idea is the notion that peace lies in disengagement of the forces of East and West from areas where incidents might occur which might trigger World War III. This thesis, advocated so strongly by former U.S. diplomat George Kennan, proposes the withdrawal from Europe of British, American and Canadian, as well as Russian forces. It vaguely suggests the neutralization of Germany. It would deprive all of Western Europe access to nuclear weapons of defence. And it conjures up the shape of a policy that would leave the so-called uncommitted areas of Asia and Africa to their own resources.

As former U.S. State Secretary Dean Acheson has pointed out, such a policy is a doctrine of retreat. It is an invitation to the sort of isolationism which proved an illusion in World War II and which is impossible in an age of nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles. In short, it is an invitation to disband the Western alliance — something Soviet Premier Khrushchev has been trying to bring about ever since the death of Stalin.

Danger in the Zoo

THE CHICAGO and Bronx zoos want a giant panda, an animal that delights children because it looks like a living teddy bear. There is a panda available — in Peiping, which makes it a Communist panda, an un-American creature that would probably subvert all the animals in the zoo and endanger the security of all 48 states.

The zoo officials in Chicago and the Bronx are obviously politically immature or themselves candidates for FBI investigation. They are willing, even eager, to pay as much as $25,000 (sound American dollars) for the Peiping panda, but fortunately there are wise, far-seeing government authorities to put a stop to such dangerous traffic. No truck or trade with the Communists, says the U.S. Government, and that includes pandas.

If the Chicago and Bronx people got away with this sneaky attempt to bore from within the nation's zoos, there is no telling how far the rot would spread. For instance, children looking at the panda would ask about it; their parents would tell them that it came from (if you'll pardon the expression) Communist China. And just because they liked the panda's looks, all those wonderful clean-limbed American children would grow up to be filthy Communists.

Doubtful Defence

THE CIVIL defence co-ordinator for Metropolitan Toronto resigned the other day, for much the same reason that his predecessor in the job and co-ordinators in other municipalities had resigned. They despaired of making a success of their work; they were frustrated by their failure to get the co-operation not only of the general public but of the legislators at all government levels.

The resignations have never failed to inspire indignant editorials in the press, which has generally taken the stand that a civil defence organization is vitally necessary and that people who refuse to prepare for H-Day are criminally stupid.

What is needed is a more realistic approach to the problem. It must be recognized that most people will not become alarmed until attack is imminent. Until that time, they can only be conscripted into a defence organization — and they would end the conscription in the next election.

Such public apathy makes it doubly important that municipal, provincial and federal authorities give more intelligent thought to the problem — to the setting up of a civil defence organization of public servants (police, firemen, the military and so on) that can take control when disaster threatens.

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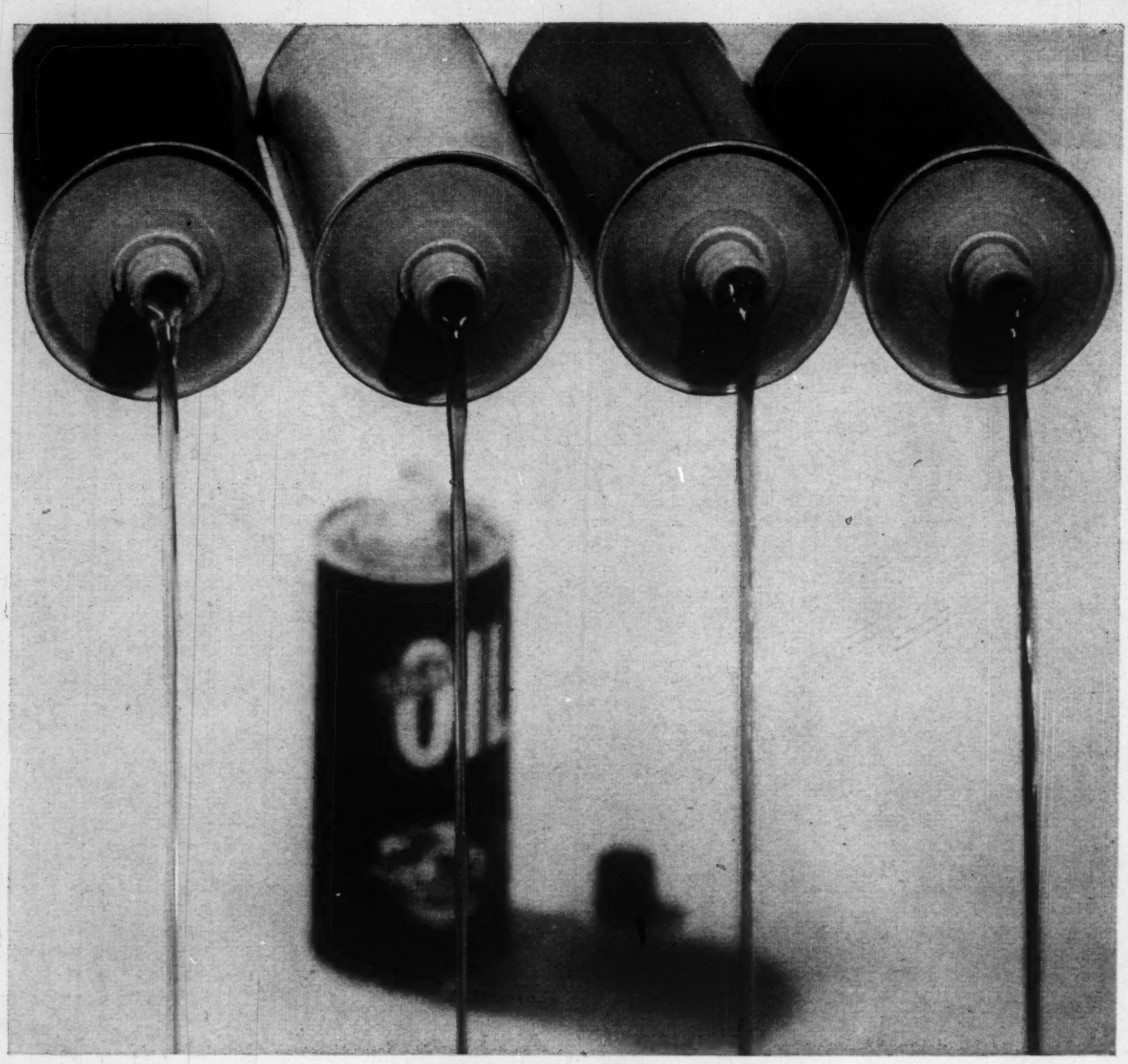

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